FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 JUNE 1984

Gulf Conflict

UN Proposal Accepted — Iran and Iraq accepted UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's proposal for an end to attacks on civilian targets, though each side made its agreement conditional on the other's adherence to the moratorium. Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i, in a message to Perez de Cuellar broadcast by Tehran radio on 10 June, said Iran was accepting the proposal as a good-will gesture on the understanding that Iraq completely abandons its attacks on Iranian cities. Otherwise, Iran will reserve the right to retaliate "in kind," he added. In a message to the UN secretary general broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio the same day, President Saddam Husayn likewise announced Iraq's agreement to the halt on attacks on civilian targets "provided that Iran abides by it." He urged Perez de Cuellar to make arrangements to ensure that both sides abide by the moratorium, because Iraq has learned "from bitter experience" that it is useless to depend on Iran's claims.

Baghdad radio subsequently reported Iranian shelling of Basra, Khanaqin, and Mandali during the night of 10-11 June, warning that Iraq will be compelled to exercise its "legal right in kind" until the official time set for the cease-fire, 0001 GMT 12 June.

Military Actions — The agreement by both sides to abide by the UN secretary general's proposal followed a fresh wave of attacks against land and sea targets. Responding to an Iraqi missile attack that killed 14 civilians in Dezful, Iranian planes bombed the city of 'Ali al-Gharbi, while Iranian artillery shelled other Iraqi border towns, according to a military communique broadcast by Tehran radio on 9 June. Communiques on 8 and 9 June broadcast by Baghdad radio said the missile attack on Dezful was in retaliation for Iranian shelling which killed 20 people in Basra and Khanaqin.

The 9 June communique also announced another Iraqi air strike against shipping in the Gulf, asserting that Iraqi planes hit "two large maritime targets" north and west of Khark Island. An Iranian official source cited by IRNA denied this claim as "mere lies" and said the Iraqi attack was unsuccessful. In a subsequent development, an unidentified aircraft attacked a Kuwaiti tanker near the entrance to the Gulf, the chairman of the Kuwaiti Oil Tanker Company announced in a statement reported by KUNA on 10 June. The ship proceeded to Bahrain to repair the damage caused by the attack, which was similar to previous bombings of Kuwaiti tankers by Iranian aircraft, KUNA noted. Tehran radio mentioned the attack by an "unknown" aircraft on a Kuwaiti tanker, adding that "informed sources attach special importance to this attack" because it took place in the southern part of the Gulf.

Tehran radio broadcast a series of reports and announcements on 8-9 June concerning the dispatch of Revolution Guards to the battlefronts. The Guards Corps central headquarters called up both new and veteran units for duty and announced that the guards will provide training programs for youthful volunteers. The Iranian military preparations came in the wake of President Khamene'i's pledge to "avenge" recent Iraqi attacks on Iranian cities. Speaking in a Friday sermon reported by Tehran radio, Khamene'i urged Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf states to prevent Iraq from continuing its "warmongering." If such pressure proves unsuccessful, then the Gulf states can still ensure that Iran will leave them alone by ending their assistance to Iraq and removing themselves from the conflict. If the Gulf states continue to help Iraq, however, Iran "cannot remain indifferent" and will reserve the right to take decisive action against "all those confronting" it, the president declared.

For Iraq's part, a 9 June commentary by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio charged that the Iranian regime can be destroyed by a "strong blow on its nerve center," adding that Iraq will "completely destroy" Khark Island at the appropriate time. Iraq will give the Iranians a chance to reassess their stand before it deals the "final blow," even though it already possesses all means necessary to deliver this blow, the radio stated. In other comment on the war, Damascus radio castigated Saddam Husayn as the person "primarily responsible" for starting, continuing, and escalating the war and said the best way to end the war is to "remove the causes and the causer."

Other Developments — Regarding U.S. involvement in the Gulf, a Saudi "media source" cited by SPA denied as "absolutely" untrue a Kuwaiti newspaper's claim that U.S. warships are guarding the Saudi port of Ra's Tannurah. The GCC oil ministers, who met in At-Ta'if, decided not to reduce oil prices but to credit purchasers who suffer losses in tanker attacks, Riyadh radio reported. GCC foreign ministers will discuss the latest developments in the Iran-Iraq war during their forthcoming meeting in At-Ta'if, which will begin on 12 June, SPA noted.

Lebanon

Security Situation — At least 2 people were killed and 33 others wounded as clashes continued across combat lines in the capital over the weekend, Beirut radio reported. Two more people were killed and 12 others injured by car bomb explosions in the Christian town of Juniyah, AFP reported on 9 June.

UN Role, Israeli Mission — Prime Minister Shamir, in an interview with Jerusalem radio, reaffirmed Israel's readiness to permit the deployment of UNIFIL units between Israeli and Syrian Forces in the Al-Biqa' valley. Asserting that such an arrangement would make a large contribution toward stability in the area, Shamir said he may raise this issue during his forthcoming talks with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, who is currently visiting the Middle East.

However, in an interview with the radio, Perez de Cuellar said UNIFIL should not be deployed as a buffer between the Syrian Army and the IDF, but should instead take over positions evacuated by the IDF in southern Lebanon. Meanwhile, after discussing the Lebanese situation with the UN secretary general, Prime Minister Rashid Karami stated in remarks broadcast by Beirut radio that Lebanon is looking for a third party to mediate between Lebanon and Israel on security arrangements for the south, adding that the mediator could be either the United Nations or a friendly state. Shamir subsequently rejected Karami's proposal for indirect negotiations and stated that the period when Israel negotiated through mediators has passed, Jerusalem radio reported.

As for the liaison office at Ad-Dubayyah, Shamir said in his interview with Jerusalem radio that the closure of this office could postpone Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon. Although Lebanon has made an oral request for the closure of the office, the Israelis are seeking a written request in order to embarrass the Lebanese Government, according to a Lebanese Government source cited by the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio.

PLO Affairs

Palestinian delegations representing Fatah, the DFLP, the PFLP, the Palestinian Communist Party, and the Palestine Liberation Front, began a dialogue session in Aden on 9 June, San'a' Voice of Palestine radio announced. During a Moscow press conference reported by KUNA, Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan called for normalization of relations between the PLO and Syria, adding that the Soviet Union is engaged in mediation toward this end.

Libya

Secretary of the Foreign Liaison Bureau 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki conveyed Libya's "profound displeasure" over the opening of an office to handle Israeli interests in the Sri Lankan capital, JANA reported. At-Turayki told the Sri Lankan foreign minister he considered the justifications offered for this action unconvincing, adding that Libya will be forced to reconsider its relations with Sri Lanka if the office remains open.

Afghanistan

Mujahidin set 35 helicopter gunships and MIG fighters ablaze with rocket and mortar fire in the "biggest ever" attack on the Bagram airbase near Kabul, according to an Afghan resistance statement reported by AFP.

Meanwhile, both IRNA and the clandestine Voice of the Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan reported that Soviet aircraft inflicted heavy civilian casualties in and around Herat last week as Soviet-DRA troops battled with rebels for control of the city. Citing reports received in Mashhad, IRNA said that over 500 people were killed in the Soviet air strikes, while the clandestine radio asserted that over 400 were killed.

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DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 113 *11 June 1984*

AFGHANISTAN

Reports on Visit by Polish Foreign Minister ..... C 1
Dost Greets Olszowski ..... C 1
Dost Fetes Polish Delegation ..... C 1
Dost Interviewed by PAP ..... C 1
Polish Media Cover Visit *[cross-reference]* ..... C 1
PDRY Delegation Lauds April Revolution, Ends Visit ..... C 2
Deputy Defense Minister Discusses Panjsher Operation *[Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER 2 Jun]* ..... C 2
Kabul Portrays Recent Security Force Victories ..... C 3
Panjsher 'Criminal Band' Captured ..... C 3
Other Counterrevolutionaries Crushed ..... C 4
121 Rebels Choose Amnesty ..... C 4
Youths Detail Rebel Crimes ..... C 4
Mujahidin Successes Over Government Forces Depicted ..... C 4
Bagram Air Base Attacked *[AFP]* ..... C 4
Soviet Setbacks in Panjsher *[Rawalpindi PAKISTAN TIMES 29 May]* ..... C 5
Salang Highway Post Attacked *[Karachi]* ..... C 5
Attack Kills Party Officials *[Jidda]* ..... C 5
IRNA: 500 Casualties in Attack on Herat City ..... C 5
Briefs: DRA-PDRY Party Cooperation ..... C 5

BANGLADESH

Burmese Insurgents Taking Refuge in Chittagong ..... D 1
Newspaper Banned Following Report ..... D 1
Tribal Insurgents Kill 417 *[Delhi]* ..... D 1
Growing Number of Janadal Members in Cabinet Viewed *[THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER 3 Jun]* ..... D 1

INDIA

Further Developments in Sikh-Government Confrontation ..... E 1
President Discusses Temple Visit ..... E 1
Zail Singh's Resignation Sought ..... E 1
Gandhi Meets With President ..... E 2
Fighting Continues 8 June ..... E 2
Pakistani 'Infiltration' Alleged ..... E 2
General Details Temple Stockpiles ..... E 2
Over 800 Arrested, Questioned ..... E 3
Punjab Officials Meet ..... E 3
Akali Leaders Protest Temple Storming ..... E 3
More Army Operations Planned *[London BBC]* ..... E 4
Sikhs Mutiny in Rajasthan ..... E 4
Details of Mutiny *[London BBC]* ..... E 4
Second Mutiny in Bihar *[London BBC]* ..... E 5
Rebellious Sikhs in Bihar Surrender ..... E 5
43 Arrested in Maharashtra Mutiny ..... E 5
Gandhi Meets Kashmir Soldiers *[London BBC]* ..... E 5
80 Arrested in Tarn Taran ..... E 6
Grenade Factory Uncovered ..... E 6
Punch Under Control ..... E 7
Situation Normal in Jammu ..... E 7
Stranded Passengers Flown Home ..... E 7
Vajpayee Calls for Inquiry ..... E 7

Temple Combing Operations Continue ..... E 7
Sikh Leader Urges Civil Disobedience ..... E 8
Punjab Curfew Relaxation Slated ..... E 8
'Arafat Contacts Gandhi on Gulf War Situation ..... E 8

PAKISTAN

Spokesman Denies Indian Charges Over Amritsar Events ..... F 1
Sikh Pilgrims Leave Lahore for India 6 June ..... F 1
MASHRIQ on Peaceful Atomic Program *[25 May]* ..... F 1
Iranian Envoy Says Relations Will Remain Firm *[PAKISTAN TIMES 25 May]* ..... F 2
Government Exporting Wheat to Iran at $98 per Ton *[DAWN 2 Jun]* ..... F 2
DAWN Comments on Problems With Exports to Iran *[4 Jun]* ..... F 2
Joint Commission To Meet in Delhi 6-9 Aug ..... F 3
Government Considering Alternatives to Gulf Oil *[DAWN 8 Jun]* ..... F 3

IRAN

Country Agrees To Halt Bombing of Civilian Areas ..... I 1
Initial Report ..... I 1
UN Secretary General's Letter ..... I 1
Khamene'i's Letter of Agreement ..... I 1
Report of Missile Attack on Kuwaiti Tanker Cited ..... I 2
Artillery Attacks, Bombing Runs Prior to Ceasefire ..... I 2
'Ali al-Gharbi, 'Ali ash-Sharqi Hit ..... I 2
Abadan, Khorramshahr Shelled ..... I 2
Iraqi Missiles Hit Dezful ..... I 2
Details of Dezful Attack ..... I 2
Dezful Death Toll Increases ..... I 2
Dezful Imam Calls for Retaliation ..... I 3
Navahand Casualty Toll Updated ..... I 3
Aerial Attack on Ahvaz Foiled ..... I 3
Iraqi MIG's Forced To Flee ..... I 3
Official Source Denies Iraq Destroyed 2 Naval Targets ..... I 3
Chile Said Supplying Cluster Bombs to Iraq ..... I 3
IRGC: Fath-3 Forces Put on 'Full Alert' ..... I 4
Army To Prepare for Operations ..... I 4
Use of Volunteers Discussed ..... I 4
Mahalati: Israeli Involvement Welcome ..... I 4
Basij Forces To Train Volunteers for Coastal Regions ..... I 5
Armed Forces Joint Staff Issues Communiques ..... I 5
No 1,752 ..... I 5
No 1,753 ..... I 5
No 1,754 ..... I 6
40 Iraqis Killed, Wounded on Bakhtaran Front ..... I 6
More Basij, IRGC Forces Depart for Fronts ..... I 6
'Technical Ability' Personnel Requested ..... I 6
SAIRI Warns 'Reactionary' States Not To Support Iraq ..... I 6
U.S. Pilots Guided Saudi Attack on Aircraft ..... I 6
Labor Minister Calls on ILO To Condemn Iraqi Attacks ..... I 7
Burned Bodies of Crewmen Found on Turkish Tanker ..... I 7
U.S. Warned on Gulf Involvement 'Repercussions' ..... I 7
Iraqi Attempt To Move War Into Gulf Said Futile ..... I 7
KUNA: Offensive Postponed Until More Arms Arrive ..... I 8
Guards Wary Renewed Offensive Would Cost Influence *[Radio Iran]* ..... I 8
'Internal Unrest' Cause for Delay of Major Offensive *[Radio Iran]* ..... I 8
Defecting Naval Officers Tally Country's Losses *[Radio Iran]* ..... I 8
Radio Nejat-e Iran: Guards, Navy Personnel Clash ..... I 9
President Khamene'i Delivers Friday Prayers Sermon ..... I 9
Khamene'i Grateful for People's Support ..... I 11

Reports on Visit by Polish Foreign Minister

Dost Greets Olszowski

LD101425 Kabul BAKHTAR in Dari 1245 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Kabul, 10 Jun BAKHTAR — At the invitation of the DRA Government, Stefan Olszowski, member of the Polish United Workers Party (PZPR) Politburo and foreign affairs minister of the People's Republic of Poland, arrived in Kabul with a delegation this morning for an official and friendly visit to the DRA.

Stefan Olszowski and his entourage were welcomed at Kabul International Airport by Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs, deputy ministers, and some high-ranking officials of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the ambassador and extraordinary representatives and members of the Polish Embassy in the DRA, and ambassadors and charge d'affaires of the friendly countries in Kabul.

According to another report, Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon met in his office with Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Politburo and foreign affairs minister of the People's Republic of Poland.

Sarwar Yuresh and Sakhi Daneshjo, deputy foreign minister, and Stefan Olszowski's entourage were also present at this meeting.

Dost Fetes Polish Delegation

LD110643 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] According to a report, Stefan Olszowski, member of the Polish United Workers Party Politburo and minister of the People's Republic of Poland, and his entourage attended a dinner this evening given in their honor by Shah Mohammad Dost, DRA minister of foreign affairs, in the reception hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A number of high ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a number of ambassadors and charges d'affaires of friendly countries in Kabul also attended the dinner. Dost and Olszowski will deliver statements at the dinner.

Dost Interviewed by PAP

LD091846 Warsaw PAP in English 1718 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Kabul 9 June — Interviewed by PAP special correspondent Krzysztof Mroziewicz in Kabul, Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost said among other things that achievements of the Afghan party and Government in strengthening the revolution, sovereignity and state authority and ensuring stability in Afghanistan are too significant to ignore. He said:

We maintain diplomatic relations with more than 70 states. Nations of the world support the Afghans' revolutionary work and struggle, but an undeclared war is going on waged by American imperialism together with Chinese hegemonists and reactionary regimes in the region.

By supplying the counterrevolutionaries with weapons and financial aid and by stepping up psychological warfare and terror, enemies of our homeland and revolution broaden interference into Afghanistan's internal affairs, Dost complained.

But the backbone of the counterrevolution has been broken and large bandit formations have been liquidated. The latest successful operation by the Afghan Armed Forces in the Panjsher valley restored calm and normal conditions of living in an area considered by reactionary propaganda as a chief stronghold of the counterrevolution, he said.

In Pakistan, there are many American military advisers who collected their experience in interventions in other parts of the world. Their task is to train Afghan counterrevolutionaries in more than 100 CIA-founded camps, Minister Dost continued.

Due to U.S. imperialism's aggresssive political and military plans, Asia is an area of tensions and actions directed against the forces of progress and national liberation movements.

As chief causes of tension in Asia, Mr Dost singled out the formation of the regional command (Centcom), whose area of operation includes also sovereign Afghanistan, and increased military presence of the U.S. in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, which constitute a serious threat to peace and security on the continent and the entire world. He went on:

The Afghan Democratic Republic plays an active role among nonaligned states, being one of the founders of the movement which today affiliates the majority of the states grouped in the UN, and is an important factor in world politics.

Afghanistan suffers the effects of restrictions imposed by capitalist states, but also perceptible is a steady growth of the country's economy which has been brought about mainly by expansion of state sector and by planning. Our chief objective now is to rebuild factories, power plants and transport and communications systems, Minister Dost said. He stressed that Afghanistan is thankful to the socialist community, especially the Soviet Union, for their all-round economic and technological assistance which has filled the gap left by suspended aid from the capitalist countries, and plays a key role in speeding up Afghanistan's social and economic development.

The talks with Pakistan carried through UN secretary general's envoy Diego Cordovez have been a constructive move aimed at finding a political solution to the situation around Afghanistan, which would contribute to the security and stability in the region and hence to security and peace in Asia and the world, the minister concluded.

Polish Media Cover Visit

For Polish media coverage of the visit of Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski to Afghanistan, see the Poland section of the 11 June Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

PDRY Delegation Lauds April Revolution, Ends Visit

LD110633 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0424 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Kabul, June 10, BAKHTAR — Despite the conspiracies and interventions of reaction and imperialism, the people of Afghanistan led by the PDPA move forward towards the construction of a new and just society.

This was stated to a BIA correspondent by Salim Mohammad, member of the Central Committee of Yemen Socialist Party and the first secretary of the Party Committee Welayat Hazratul Maut, who was heading a delegation arrived here on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the PDPA CC.

He added that the Yemeni delegation after making observations of the economic establishments of Afghanistan came to the conclusion that the April Revolution has achieved valuable accomplishments in the interest of the Afghan people in a very short period of time.

Salim Mohammad emphasized that the people of revolutionary Afghanistan are not alone. All the peaceful forces of the world, national liberation fronts and all socialist countries are with the Revolutionary Afghanistan.

Reviewing the successes scored in his country after the victory of revolution in 1962, Salim Mohammad recalled that his country faced the same type of interventions by reaction and imperialism which Afghanistan is facing now. He particularly stressed that illiteracy will be eradicated from his country by the end of 1984.

He said that the foreign policy of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is based on the principle of nonalignment, respect to national sovereignty, nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries and maintainance of solidarity with all progressive countries.

He described the friendly relations between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as one based on progressive ideology. The parties of the both countries endeavour to work in the interest of the world peace.

He expressed firm confidence for the consolidation of the relations between the two parties in the future as well.

He added that the Middle East crisis is the outcome of the open intervention of imperialism and Zionism especially in Lebanon. The tension in Lebanon became worse when the U.S. imperialism launched military intervention but the Lebanese people not only foiled the U.S. plots but also nullified the 17-month Zionist treaty as well. The U.S. imperialism, he pointed out, at the behest of Israel is desperately striving to intervene in the internal affairs of Syria. Likewise, the U.S. imperialism is striving to discredit the PLO and to undermine its unity. The only way of ensuring peace in the Middle East is to officially recognise the sole representative of the people of Palestine, that is, the Palestine Liberation Organization and the establishment of its state. To achieve this end is possible through the convocation of an international conference, he noted.

The Yemeni delegation left for their country today. Upon his departure, Salim Mohammad, the head of the delegation said that he and the members of his delegation have valuable impressions of their official and friendly visit to Afghanistan, especially that of the meetings with Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA.

Deputy Defense Minister Discusses Panjsher Operation

PM110903 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 2 Jun 84 p 11

[Interview with Afghanistan Deputy Defense Minister Mohammed Nabi 'Azimi by Sven Lindqvist: "The Army Has Full Control"]

[Text] Kabul, May — "The fighting in the Panjsher Valley is over with the whole of the valley under the Army's control. In the same way we are now crushing one bandit den after another. The coming year will be decisive. Next year the war will be over and calm restored in the whole of Afghanistan." So said Deputy Defense Minister General Mohammed Nabi 'Azimi. He is a tall, powerfully built man in his forties, but he speaks in a low, almost whispering voice. He did not want to be taped or to be photographed. A subdued light fell through the high, narrow windows of the Defense Ministry. Inside there was nothing to remind one of the real Afghan situation out there — apart from a little fly which moved with irritating stubbornness back and forth between my hand and mouth as I wrote down the general's words:

"In recent years an agent of U.S. imperialism called Ahmad Masud has made difficulties for the noble people of Panjsher. The Afghan Army has now crushed Masud and his gang. The operation is complete. All the larger and smaller settlements in the valley are in our hands. We have taken all the bandit caves and captured large quantities of arms and ammunition. Some 2,000 bandits have been killed and 240 captured."

[Lindqvist] And how many have retreated in order to return?

['Azimi] There were only 2,000 real bandits and now they are dead. The others had been forced to take part and now they are ready to go back to a peaceful life.

[Lindqvist] How many people fell on the government side?

['Azimi] Our losses were insignificant: 15 dead and 30 wounded.

[Lindqvist] What were the Russians' losses?

['Azimi] They had none. A small Russian force was there in the background and kept watch on the road between Kabul and the Russian border. But the Russians did not take part in the offensive itself.

[Lindqvist] Are the Russian troops in Afghanistan under the command of Afghan officers?

['Azimi] Soviet troops are here at our invitation. They mostly keep to their barracks.

[Lindqvist] But are they under Afghan command?

['Azimi] If their help is needed, we ask them to intervene. You can call this what you like.

[Lindqvist] You present the Soviet troops as passive. But the Afghan resistance fighters I have interviewed in Peshawar say it is primarily the Russians who are attacking them.

['Azimi] They are lying to receive better payment from the imperialists.

[Lindqvist] The Western press reports that in the past the Afghan Army had 90,000 men, but is now down to 30,000 as a result of losses and desertions.

['Azimi] Completely incorrect. Since the revolution our beloved party has strengthened the Army. It is now equipped with modern technology and has 150,000 men. And in addition there are the militia and the home guard.

[Lindqvist] In October 1983 *LE MONDE* reported the government controls 10-20 percent of districts, the guerrillas 40 percent, while the rest are disputed. Is this correct?

['Azimi] False! All provinces are under the government's control. But bandits are able to intrude across the long border with Pakistan that is difficult to check, and disturb our peaceful people.

[Lindqvist] What percentage would you say that these "bandits" control?

['Azimi] It is not a question of percentages. The bandits can hold a few places far from the capital temporarily. But as soon as we arrive they disappear.

[Lindqvist] I have the names and pictures of two resistance movement commanders who control named places in Kabul Province and who have told me about specific fighting at particular times. Could I speak to some local commander to compare his version with theirs?

['Azimi] Unnecessary. I know about all fighting. [answer ends]

I read aloud to him the guerrillas' sorties from *DAGENS NYHETER*. The general commented on each of them with the words:

"Nonsense. No such fighting has taken place."

[Lindqvist] But there are "bandits" at least, are there not? Are these people well known as "bandits"?

['Azimi] The police perhaps have knowledge of those petty thieves.

[Lindqvist] This "petty thief" says that he commands 1,700 men in Kabul Province.

['Azimi] Let him claim what he likes.

[Lindqvist] It surprises me you make light of the resistance the revolution is meeting. If the "bandits" are that insignificant — how then are they able to cause such major damage?

['Azimi] Good question. This war is not a real war. There is no front. The enemy look like ordinary people. You do not know who the enemy is. It is not a regular conflict with face-to-face confrontation.

[Lindqvist] How is the situation developing?

['Azimi] We have had control the whole time. But now growing numbers of bandits' dens have been crushed and in the course of last year their attacks became increasingly rare.

[Lindqvist] Could you give me some figures which demonstrate the reduction in "bandit" activities?

['Azimi] It would take time to collect and collate such figures. As deputy defense minister I have four telephones and incessant calls. I do not have the time to carry out such calculations for you. You will have to be content with the fact that I as deputy defense minister assure you that bandit activities have decreased. [answer ends]

He speaks from inside his deputy minister's position as from within an aquarium. Only once in an interview lasting 1 and 1/2 hours did I achieve a moment's contact with him. It was when he spoke of his youthful experiences in the Soviet Union.

He is a Tajik, comes from an officer's family, and was trained at the Military Academy in Moscow. During vacations he traveled in the Central Asian republics. In Tajikistan he saw people with his same language and ethnic group with a level of education and standard of living far above those of the Afghan people — and only a generation before, the backwardness had been the same on both sides of the border.

This made a great impression on him. He became a party member in 1972 and took part in the military coup against the monarchy in 1973 and in 1978 in the officers' coup called the "Glorious April Revolution." A few months ago he became minister and now he sits here and says quietly, almost in a whisper, that the resistance movement has almost been crushed. Is it true?

Kabul Portrays Recent Security Force Victories

Panjsher 'Criminal Band' Captured

LD101719 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] As a result of successful operations carried out recently by the brave security forces in accordance with demands of the PDPA Central Committee's 13th Plenum and new phase of improving performance, in Panjsher Valley, ('Abdol Wahed), son

of ('Abdol Samad), commander of a 250-strong group of the criminal Jami'at band; and a number of its members were captured.

As our compatriots know, sold-out and deceived bands, realizing the futility of their efforts, are joining the revolutionary government in groups.

An armed 29-man group, deceived by the false propaganda of Ahmad Shah Masud's band, yesterday went to the Jabal os Saraj District of Parvan Province and joined their people and revolutionary government. They also brought eight Chinese Kalashnikovs, two rifles, and a large quantity of ammunition.

Other Counterrevolutionaries Crushed

LD101638 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Some 20 counterrevolutionary elements belonging to the Ahmad Shah [Masud] band, who fled from the Panjsher valley and were engaged in sabotage in Towtamdarreh-ye 'Olya Village of Parvan Province, were captured last night in Parvan by the vigilant security force of the 10th ward. Eleven of them along with their ringleader, Solayman Shah, were crushed.

According to a source in the Parwan security force, three rocket-launchers with seven shells and 16 various weapons with 1,000 rounds of ammunition were seized from these murderers.

According to another report, recently a group of rebels belonging to Harakat-e Enqulab-e Islamic [Islamic Revolution Movement] and Nejat-e Melli [National Revolution] — along with the ringleader Tarin was crushed in Juye Jadid and Saran Arekh Villages of Kaldar District, and another 17 of these murderers were captured.

A source of Balkh Province security force said that 13 assorted weapons, a large number of ammunition, and documents which prove their links with counterrevolutionary bands abroad were seized from these criminals.

121 Rebels Choose Amnesty

LD101758 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Quoting a responsible source of the security forces in Baghlan Province, a BIA correspondant reports that recently 70 armed people belonging to the Jami'at band, headed by Moalem [name indistinct], utilizing the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium amnesty decree went over to the security authorities in Andarab District, Baghlan Province and, repenting for their past actions, promised to defend the interests of the people and the gains of revolution to the end of their lives.

According to another report 21 members of the Jami'at band — headed by Mohammad Sharif, son of Wazir Mohammad — inhabitants of Bazarak, Panjsher District, surrendered themselves to the security forces in the Jabalo Saraj district, taking with them 20 assorted weapons and promising they will not lay down their weapons until the counterrevolutionary elements are completely eliminated.

Similarly, another 30-man band belonging to the Jami'at band, headed by Rabani, utilizing the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium's amnesty decree, went over to the security forces in the Banu Village, Andarab District, Baghlan Province.

While repenting of their past deeds, they promised to defend the revolution and people to the end of their lives.

Youths Detail Rebel Crimes

LD100553 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0427 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Kabul, June 9, BAKHTAR — The miscreants resort to every kind of inhuman and savage action against their countrymen for achieving their ominous purposes. This was witnessed by five adolescents who were dragged to Jamiat-e Islami band by means of force, blackmail, the threat of life and the misleading propaganda masquerading that Islam is in danger in Afghanistan. The five adolescents are namely Mohammed Anwar, Khadem Hossain and Baban Ali, [names, number as received] young students of the secondary schools implicated in bloody crimes by the counterrevolutionary bands in a treacherous manner.

These former young members of the counterrevolutionary band of Jami'at were arrested by the security forces of the DRA while they were engaged in some sorts of subversive activities.

In their confessions in Haqiqat-e-Enqelab-e-Sour, they disclosed the fact that the miscreants murder the people for not complying with their sinister orders.

That is to say, they kill the innocent people for not accepting their invitation to join in their bands, for being a government employee and for other minor things considered to be defaults by them.

They said that they had joined the counterrevolutionary bands under such compulsions. They also accounted in their confessions that they were forced to commit the crimes such as murder of their countrymen, carrying of arms to other specific areas and the creation of an atmosphere of horror among the people, especially among the shopkeepers to keep their shops closed.

The miscreants not only assassinate other people but they kill one another for even minor differences created among them. One of them narrated that one of the gangleaders, Rahim, killed another gangleader, Rajab, simply over sharing one thousand Afghanis.

Mujahidin Successes Over Government Forces Depicted

Bagram Air Base Attacked

OW101816 Hong Kong AFP in English 1754 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Islamabad June 10 (AFP) — An Afghan resistance organisation today claimed to have set ablaze 35 gunship helicopers and Soviet-built MIG fighters in the "biggest ever" attack on the Bagram Air Base near Kabul last Monday.

According to a statement released by the Hezb-e Islami Aghanistan, mujahidin armed with rockets and mortars heavily shelled the air base which also heavily damaged the installations.

The statement also claimed that some rockets landed on the living quarters of the Soviet pilots and officers near the base, causing an unspecified number of casualties.

Bagram base, 50 km (about 30 miles) north of Kabul, is considered the strongest Soviet base in Afghanistan.

The resistance organisation said the base has been out of operation since Monday night.

Bagram has been the target of repeated guerrilla action in the past. Last month resistance sources said over a dozen planes and helicopters were destroyed in a surprise raid.

Soviet Setbacks in Panjsher

GF091156 Rawalpindi PAKISTAN TIMES in English 29 May 84 p 5

[Text] A prominent member of the Afghan resistance movement has said that the Soviet troops, who advanced into the strategically important Panjsher valley last month, gained nothing from the maneuvre.

The authorities in Afghanistan said that security has now been restored to the valley but the resistance leader Engineer Ishaque of the Jamiat-e Islami Organisation says the guerrillas had already moved elsewhere by the time the troops arrived.

He told BBC correspondent that the Russians have suffered serious losses in men and equipment because of mines planted by the guerillas.

Engineer Ishaque has said the guerillas would now gradually increase their pressure on the Soviet troops in the valley.

Salang Highway Post Attacked

BK061710 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan speak of the mujahidin's continued operations against the Soviet-Karmal forces. The mujahidin killed a number of Soviet-Karmal soldiers in their attack on a military post along the Salang Highway in the (Andrak) subdivision of the Baghlan Province. The Soviet-Karmal forces are reported to have launched a major attack in the Paktia Province last week. The mujahidin halted the advance of the Soviet-Karmal forces in this area and the fighting was still continuing there, the mujahidin capturing a number of Soviet-Karmal soldiers.

Attack Kills Party Officials

GF101554 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Mohammad Amin (Khiyari), deputy chairman of the regional Afghan Communist Party, and three others were killed at (Shatu Sharan) when the Afghan mujahidin attacked the regional headquarters of the ruling party on 28 May.

The Afghan mujahidin were also able to destroy a Soviet MIG aircraft and kill its pilot and a number of Afghan soldiers last week.

The Afghan mujahidin were also able to destroy a Soviet tank, an armored vehicle, and eight military vehicles, during two attacks on Qandahar.

IRNA: 500 Casualties in Attack on Herat City

LD091447 Tehran IRNA in English 1430 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Mashhad, June 9, IRNA — Over 500 Afghan Muslims were martyred or wounded as tens of Soviet aircraft and helicopters bombarded the city of Herat last week.

Reports reaching here further said that as a result thousands of Afghan Muslims lost their homes while several villages around the city of Herat were razed to the ground.

Meanwhile, heavy fighting is said to be still going on between the Afghan mujahidin and the joint Soviet and Afghan Government forces in some parts of Herat city which is under the control of the mujahidin.

Briefs

DRA-PDRY Party Cooperation — A protocol on party cooperation between the PDPA and the Yemen Socialist Party was concluded today in Kabul. Sayd Ekram Paygir, member of the PDPA Central Committee in charge of the documents and relations department of the party's Central Committee, and Salih Mohammad, member of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, first secretary of Hadramaut Province, and member of the people's Supreme Assembly of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective parties and exchanged its documents. [Excerpt] [Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 7 Jun 84 LD]

Burmese Insurgents Taking Refuge in Chittagong

BK090854 Hong Kong AFP in English 0838 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Dhaka, June 9 (AFP) — Various groups of Burmese guerrilla insurgents have taken refuge in the southeastern Chittagong District in Bangladesh, a press report said today. The *DAINIK DESH* daily also said that the Burmese insurgents had opened underground training camps in jungles near the Bangladesh-Burma borders.

The guerrillas, who are fighting for an independent state in the western Burmese province of Arakan Province, are concentrated in the Chittagong areas of Teknaf, Ukhia and Cox' Bazar, the report said. Supporters of the guerrillas, mainly involved in business and trading there, have been providing them with financial support, the paper added.

Bangladesh Government sources were quoted by the paper as denying reports of the presence of the Burmese insurgents in the territory.

The Burmese insurgents belong to four groups — the Arakan National Liberation Party (ANLP), Rohingaya Liberation Army (RLA), Burma Communist Party (BCP), and Rohingaya Solidarity Organisation (RSO), according to the newspaper. Many of these guerrillas crossed into Bangladesh following a campaign April 24 by the Burmese Government to comb out the rebels, the report said. The Burmese insurgent groups were also reported to have been trying to establish a joint command to fight Burmese Government troops.

The newspaper report quoted the leaders and members of the Burmese insurgents groups as categorically denying having any connection with the Bangladesh Government.

Newspaper Banned Following Report

BK110712 Hong Kong AFP in English 0641 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Dhaka, June 11 (AFP) — The government here has banned *DAINIK DESH*, an opposition Bengali language daily. Home Minister Major-General Abdul Manan Siddique said late yesterday that the ban had been imposed because "the newspaper had published anti-state news." He told a local news agency that the ban would continue until further notice.

On Saturday, *DAINIK DESH* reported that Burmese insurgents fighting for an independence Arakan State had taken refuge in Bangladeshi territory in the southeastern Chittagong District. The report was published as Bangladesh Food Minister Abdul Gaffar Mahmood was in Rangoon to negotiate purchase of foodgrains to meet a shortfall caused by recent floods here.

DAINIK DESH, which is owned by Maidul Islam, a former minister, is the mouthpiece of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) — the senior partner of the opposition's seven-party alliance. This was the second recent ban on the newspaper.

Tribal Insurgents Kill 417

BK100925 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] In Bangladesh, at least 417 people were killed in a massacre by tribal insurgents on the 1st of this month. Agency reports say that the victims included both Bengali settlers and insurgents. The incident occurred in three Chittangong hill tracts settlements. The insurgents supported by the Chakma tribals are opposing the country's policy of resettling people from central Bangladesh in the hill tracts area.

Growing Number of Janadal Members in Cabinet Viewed

BK101536 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 3 Jun 84 pp 1, 10

[Text] There is some grain of truth in the opposition accusation that the Martial Law Government of President Lt General H.M. Ershad has now assumed a political character.

The steady inclusion of Janadal representatives in the Cabinet goes to support the contention of the opposition. Janadal how has a representation of 14 members in the Cabinet out of a total of 24 members including two State Ministers.

The Janadal members are Mr Ataur Rahman Khan, Mr. Reazuddin Ahmed Bhola Miah, Shah Moazzem Hossain, all three of whom are vice-chairmen of Janadal; Mr Mahbubur Rahman, Secretary-General of Janadal; Mr Shamsul Huda Chowdhury, Dr M.A. Matin, Mr. M.A. Huq, Air Vice-Marshal (retd) Mr Aminul Islam, Mr K.A. Bakr, Dr Shafia Khatun, Mr Shamsul Huq, and Air Vice-Marshal (Retd) A.G. Mahmud, who joined on Saturday; two state-ministers, Mr Shafiqul Gani Swapan, son of late Mr Mashiur Rahman, and Mr Abu Nasser Khan Bhashani, son of late Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani.

The inclusion of Janadal members in the Cabinet in the face of growing opposition demand for a neutral character of the Government suggest that President Ershad has decided to ignore the opposition pressure. The opposition is insisting on the government maintaining a strict neutral character. The opposition demand also includes that no functionary of the present Cabinet should contest the coming election in order to make the polls free and fair.

The present government has no representative character because they do not have any mandate from the people. The ministers have been handpicked by President Ershad and therefore they are not accountable to the people. The inclusion of Janadal memebrs will not make any qualitative change in the cabinet. It will only reinforce the future political aspirations of the government. It will not be possible for President Ershad to fulfill the personal ambition of all those politicians who have thrown in their lot with him. Those who will remain outside the Government will be a grumbling lot.

Further Developments in Sikh-Government Confrontation

President Discusses Temple Visit

BK081624 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] The president, Giani Zail Singh, visited the Golden Temple in Amritsar this evening. He was accompanied by the Punjab governor and senior Army, civil, and police officials. The president was in the temple premises for about an hour. The All-India Radio special correspondent, Harish Sehgal, who accompanied the president, reports that no damage whatsoever has been caused to the Harimandir Saheb [main temple]. Our correspondent adds that with folded hands, Giani Zail Singh offered his prayers at the temple where he was received by its head priest Giani Sahib Singh. He told the president that the high priest of the Akal Takht [highest seat of the Sikh religion] is alive and is in Amritsar. Meanwhile, the Punjab governor has constituted a technical experts committee to assess the extent of damage to the Golden Temple complex.

The president asked the Punjab governor and the Army commanders to ensure that damage to the Akal Takht and the Darshini Devdi [podium where worshipers gather] is repaired immediately. This should be done in consultation with the head priest of the Golden Temple and the Akal Takht. Compensation should also be provided to the people whose property has been damaged. Steps should be taken to provide essential commodities, including medicine, to the people. The president, who saw the sophisticated weapons captured from the terrorists by the security forces, expressed surprise as to how they could reach the Golden Temple complex. He said this should be thoroughly examined.

Briefing newsmen in Chandigarh today, an official spokesman said two boards have also been constituted which will have, besides officials, representatives of Shiromani Gurdawara Prabandhak [Sikh temples management] Committee [SGPC] and other religious bodies to make inventory of all valuables in the Toshakhana Golden Temple and other valuables found in other parts of the complex. The spokesman said weapons recovered from other parts of Amritsar during the last 3 days include 2 light machine guns, thirteen 303 rifles, 1 self-loading rifle, 5 high-explosive grenades, 27 other grenades, 3 tons of gunpowder of TNT explosive contained in 4 bags and 4 boxes, 400 MMG rounds, over 4,000 other rounds, 125 mines. The spokesman said the base floor of the Akal Takht and Harimandir Saheb were ankle-deep with spent cartridges.

The spokesman reiterated that Harimandir Saheb is completely intact and no damage has been caused to it. He said one more body has been identified as that of Subegh Singh, a dismissed major general of the Indian Army. He clarified that Harminder Singh Sandhu [leader of All-India Sikh Students Federation] is in custody.

The spokesman said three persons were killed and one injured in a village near Gurdaspur last night when two unidentified miscreants fired at them. One extremist was killed in an encounter with security forces near a religious place in Ropar District last night. In an exchange of fire between some extremists and the security forces, one extremist was killed and 66 were rounded up late last night near a religious place in Patiala.

In Punjab, 30 more terrorists were apprehended and a large quantity of arms seized by the security forces in Amritsar and other places during their second phase of operations. A spokesman of the Home Ministry said in New Delhi today that the area around the Golden Temple is still not free from terrorists, who have been sniping from neighboring houses at the security forces. Last night 15 terrorists who were hiding in the SGPC building were apprehended. Thorough mopping-up operations are being carried out. Two more terrorists were caught at Kot Khalsa in Amritsar after a brief exchange of fire. In Kapurthala District, 13 terrorists were taken into custody at Malwal. A large number of rifles, 9-mm pistols and ammunition were recovered from them. Arms were also recovered in Gurdaspur District. The spokesman said the bodies of terrorists recovered from the Golden Temple complex were cremated after a full postmortem was carried out. Photographs and fingerprints were taken. The body of Bhindranwale was cremated yesterday with full religious rites.

In reply to a question, the spokesman said no one came forward to claim the body of Bhindranwale. More bodies have been recovered in the continued search of various buildings in the temple complex.

With improvement in the situation, the curfew is being relaxed gradually at several places. Curfew was relaxed for a few hours in Jullundhur, Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur, and Sangrur. During this period no untoward incident had been reported. He said the movement of vehicles may be allowed after 2 or 3 days.

The spokesman confirmed the news that the Akali leader, Sant Longowal, and the SGPC president, Mr Tohra, were detained under the National Security Act and were moved to Jodhpur jail.

Zail Singh's Resignation Sought

BK101253 Hong Kong AFP in English 1230 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Excerpts] New Delhi, June 10 (AFP) — The main Sikh political party today urged India's Sikh president, Zail Singh, to resign in protest against the Army assault on the Golden Temple in Amritsar, a party spokesman said.

President Singh met today with a delegation from the Akali Dal political party's Delhi state branch but no details were announced.

Two other Sikh delegations went to the homes of a Sikh federal minister, Buta Singh, and the mayor of Delhi, Maninder Singh Sathi, with similar appeals. They also refused comment.

The memorandum submitted to the president also asked for the immediate release of Akali Dal President Harchand Singh Longowal and other detained Sikh leaders, the spokesman said.

Gandhi Meets With President

BK101559 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] The prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, called on the president, Giani Zail Singh, at Rashtrapati Bhawan this evening. The meeting lasted about 90 minutes.

Fighting Continues 8 June

NC082138 Paris AFP in English 1918 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Excerpts] New Delhi, Jun 8 (AFP) — A number of armed Sikh militants were still inside one of the rooms of the Golden Temple in Amritsar fighting Indian Army troops who had taken control of the complex, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) said.

The extremists threw grenades at and killed an Army officer who tried to approach them and persuade them to surrender, Punjab, PTI said in a despatch from the curfew-bound city.

A federal government spokesman had told journalists earlier that there were a few cases of sniping by extremists from buildings around the Temple but made no mention of such incidents having taken place inside the temple complex.

Citing official sources in Amritsar, PTI said more than 350 people were killed in the Army's battle with Sikhs in the Golden Temple complex before it took control, including 58 Army personnel, and two officers.

A federal spokesman said the fiery Sikh leader, Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, was cremated yesterday "somewhere in Amritsar" after a postmortem was conducted on the body. The government had not yet received the postmortem report, the spokesman said.

The bodies of Mr Bhindranwale and some of his close aides were recovered from the Temple complex after the Army took control following a bloody battle. It was not known whether he had committed suicide or was killed during the fighting.

At a press briefing tonight, a federal spokesman said security forces had captured at least 30 Sikh extremists in mopping-up operations in various parts of Punjab in the past 24 hours. Half of these surrendered inside the temple complex after an encounter with troops, but no casualties were reported.

Thirteen militants were taken into custody at Malwal in Kapurthala District following an exchange of fire and two at Kokhalsa in Amritsar District in similar circumstances.

Meanwhile, continued mass protests by Sikhs over the Army operations and the death of Mr Bhindranwale were reported from others parts of the country.

In Jammu, winter capital of Kashmir, the authorities today announced an indefinite curfew and called the Army in as a precaution against any fresh violent Sikh protests.

Jammu was the second Kashmir town where troops were called in to deal with Sikh protests. The other was Punch, on the border with Pakistan, where troops were called out yesterday.

In Nagpur, in western [as received] Maharashtra State, 500 Sikhs, including 100 women, were arrested for staging a protest demonstration in violation of prohibitory orders, PTI said. There were no reports of violence.

Pakistani 'Infiltration' Alleged

NC092058 Paris AFP in English 2039 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] New Delhi, June 9 (AFP) — Two Pakistani nationals dressed as "nihangs," Sikh temple guards, were shot dead as they were fleeing from the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar, Punjab, yesterday, an Army spokesman said here tonight.

Major General R.S. Brar, who led Wednesday's Army operation against Sikh extremists entrenched in the Golden Temple, said in a television interview at the Temple that weapons bearing Chinese and Pakistani markings were found in the building next to the Golden Temple.

Maj. Gen. Brar said he was sure that arms had been smuggled in from Pakistan, and there was also evidence of Pakistani infiltration among the Sikh extremists.

Troops had seized a veritable arsenal from a building adjacent to the temple, including anti-tank weapons, Sten guns, and homemade hand grenades, he added.

The extremists were manufacturing handgrenades in a facility set up inside the Golden Temple complex, he added. "It was rather unfortunate that they had stored huge stocks of explosives in the Akal Takht," the highest seat of Sikh religion, he said.

Gen. Brar said 55 security personnel and 300 to 400 extremists were killed and about 1,500 were captured in the battle for the Temple complex.

Some 320 security personnel were wounded, he added.

Troops were still recovering bodies from the debris and in tunnels and basements in the complex.

General Details Temple Stockpiles

BK100419 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] In an interview telecast last night, Major General R.S. Brar, who led the security forces in flushing out the terrorists from the Golden Temple complex, said there is no doubt that the terrorists received foreign assistance. Weapons captured from them during the operations bore Chinese and Pakistani markings. Two Pakistanis dressed as nihangs were shot dead when they tried to break through the security cordon. Their identification of Pakistani nationals has been established.

Gen Brar said hand grenades were being manufactured inside the Golden Temple complex. The arms captured included sophisticated antitank weapons, Sten guns, and other equipment. He said the action of the terrorists was a well-planned military operation, but it was much more brutal. The Army officers who conducted the operations also disclosed that the terrorists, in their desperation, had blown up a portion of the Akal Takht [highest seat of the Sikh region].

Gen Brar disclosed that a large number of passports with stamps of Pakistan and the so-called Khalistan government were recovered from the terrorists. He said the security forces did not storm the Golden Temple complex despite coming under heavy fire from automatic weapons from all directions. The jawans [soldiers] showed great restraint in returning the fire. He said the security forces were under strict orders to maintain the sanctity of the Golden Temple, and they did not fire even a single single shot toward Harimandir Saheb [main temple]. Gen Brar said the terrorists had converted the Golden Temple complex into a fortress with strategic emplacements of sandbags, construction of underground bunkers with firing positions and manholes, and use of underground tunnels as channels of communication and movement.

When asked about the casualty figures, the general said about 55 security personnel were killed and about 320 wounded; 300-400 terrorists were killed and about 1,500 captured. Explaining the methods used by the terrorists to fight the security forces, the general said the terrorists were so desperate that they used even the Akal Thakt as a firing position.

Over 800 Arrested, Questioned

BK091428 Hong Kong AFP in English 1417 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Excerpts] New Delhi, June 9 (AFP) — Security forces opened fire today on Sikh militants trying to force a roadblock in the Sikh holy town of Amritsar, Punjab, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reported. There were some casualties but their number was unknown, the agency said.

The government has said the security situation was under control everywhere, though tension is high.

More than 800 extremists arrested since the assault on the Golden Temple on Tuesday night are being questioned by the police, the government said. They had been split into small groups and taken to various unknown destinations by the security forces.

The government hopes to uncover the links that the Sikh militants had been able to establish in India with foreign countries, a source close to the police said today. Among the some 300 weapons seized in the Golden Temple, some were of Chinese, U.S., Pakistani and Swedish origin, the government said. Their discovery does not implicate those countries, but the Indian Secret Service is trying to discover the international arms dealing channels that allowed the flow of arms, the government said. Information obtained from captured militants had led to the arrest of numerous others and the seizure of arms caches in the countryside, the government said.

The first train to enter Punjab for eight days, following the suspension of services, was scheduled to leave here tonight, and railway services will be back to normal tomorrow, a railway official said.

At Kashmir, where three days of organised demonstrations by Sikh militants have officially left eight dead, no incidents were reported today.

The Army is patrolling Srinagar, the capital and districts near the Pakistan frontier, a government official said.

Punjab Officials Meet

BK091601 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Two security forces personnel were killed by terrorists in Amritsar today. In another incident last night, three people were killed by unidentified persons in Julludur District.

Briefing newsmen in New Delhi today, an official spokesman said that the security forces are continuing their operations in Punjab to flush out terrorists.

In reply to a question, he said incidents of stray firing by terrorists from buildings around the Golden Temple complex were reported today.

The latest law and order situation in Punjab was reviewed at a high-level meeting in Chandigarh this evening. The governor, Mr B.D. Pande, presided. The meeing was attended by the adviser of security, Lieutenant General Ranjit Singh Dayal, the other adviser, Mr Surendra Nath, and senior Army, police, and civil officers.

Akali Leaders Protest Temple Storming

BK090628 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] An official spokesman has clarified in Chandigarh that gurbanis [Sikh religious hymns] from Harimandir Saheb in Amritsar is being relayed live from the Jullundhur station of All-India Radio. Talking to newsmen yesterday, he denied that the program was prerecorded.

Meanwhile, curfew has been reimposed in Chandigarh from 0900 today till 0900 tomorrow. This has been done as a precautionary measure. Curfew has also been extended in several parts of Punjab with varying duration of relaxations. They include Ropar, Patiala, Sangrur, Gurdaspur, and Jullundhur.

A deputation of Akali leaders of Punjab and Chandigarh union territory called on the Punjab governor in Chandigarh yesterday to protest against the entry of security forces in the Golden Temple area. Among other things they demanded immediate withdrawal of security forces from the area.

More Army Operations Planned

BK091227 London BBC World Service in English 1200 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Mark Tully report on "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] In wake of the violence in the Indian State of Punjab, the Indian Army says it has to start a new operation in the border areas of Punjab and Rajasthan States to round up Sikh extremists dressed in Army uniforms. A report from our Delhi correspondent Mark Tully:

[Begin Tully recording] There have been reports that some Sikh soldiers posted just across the Punjab State border near the town of Ganganagar have refused to obey orders. The defense spokesman in Delhi has denied these reports, but he admitted there was some confusion. He said the confusion had been caused by the fact that some people he described as Sikh militants dressed in Army uniform have been creating problems. The spokesman said an operation has been launched against them and he was confident that they would be arrested very soon.

Punjab itself appears to still tense. Curfew was reimposed in the capital of Chandigarh following a threat by Sikhs to demonstrate against the Army action in the Golden Temple. All other major towns in Punjab remain under curfew. An official spokesman has said that there is no likelihood of train services starting again for some time, but two special trains are running through Punjab today bringing tourists and other passengers stranded in the neighboring state of Kashmir. It is not known how many of the tourists are foreigners. They had been stranded in the city of Jammu when the Army was yesterday given orders to shoot at sight following violent Sikh protest. [end Tully recording]

Sikhs Mutiny in Rajasthan

BK091458 Hong Kong AFP in English 1424 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] New Delhi, June 9 (AFP) — The Indian Army quashed an attempted mutiny by 400 to 500 Sikh soldiers of a regiment in Rajasthan State bordering Punjab yesterday, a highly-placed official source said today.

Shouting anti-government slogans for the Army action against the Golden Temple, the soldiers commandeered several trucks and tried to take over the regiment's ammunition depot, the source said. They were overwhelmed by other units, the source said. The soldiers surrendered after a one-hour battle and casualties were suffered by both sides, the source said.

No officers were involved. The exact location of the attempted mutiny was not known nor the identity of the regiment.

The source, who asked not to be identified, said the revolt was not a surprise to the government, as Armed Forces commanders throughout the country had been alerted to look for possible reaction from Sikh elements against the Army's storming of their holiest shrine to flush out militants on Wednesday. Sikhs comprise about 13 to 14 percent of the Indian Armed Forces, but most of them are spread out in different units in various parts of the country.

Meanwhile, five more persons died today in two incidents as the Army continued mopping-up operations in Amritsar and the rest of Punjab, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) agency said.

Two security forces personnel died from sniper fire in a residential area of Amritsar, while the other three, all civilians, were killed when extremists attacked them in a village in Jullundur District.

Another 13 people died in Punjab yesterday as Sikhs continued to react violently against the Army raid on the Golden Temple and the death of militant leader Sant Bhindranwale.

Security forces opened fire today on Sikh militants trying to force a roadblock in the Sikh holy town of Amritsar, Punjab, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported. There were some casualties but their number was unknown, the agency said.

Meanwhile, reliable sources said the bodies of some 470 people killed during the assault on the Golden Temple have been burned. The body of Sant Jarnail Bhindranwale was said to be among them.

Details of Mutiny

BK100944 London BBC World Service in English 0015 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Mark Tully dispatch in "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] There is continuing tension in the north Indian State of Punjab following the attack by Indian security forces on Sikh extremists inside the Golden Temple in Amritsar earlier this week. The latest reports say there has been a mutiny by soldiers belonging to the Sikh regiment. In their version of events, Defense Ministry officials in Delhi say the Army has been deployed to deal with Sikh militants dressed in Army uniform. Here is a report from our Delhi correspondent Mark Tully:

[Begin Tully recording] According to a journalist in Ganganagar, a town just across the Punjab state border, 400 soldiers of a battalion of the Sikh regiment mutinied on Thursday night in the (Lowgar) cantonment. They captured the regimental armory and drove out of the camp in jeeps and trucks. According to the journalist, when they reached the town of Ganganagar, they drove through the streets shouting slogans in favor of the Sikh extremist leader, Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale. They are reported to have killed one constable of the armed police and injured another. The journalist said that some of the mutineers dispersed in the direction of Delhi and others crossed the border into Punjab.

A Defense Ministry spokesman in Delhi has denied that there has been a mutiny, but he has said that the Army has been deployed to round up Sikh militants wearing military uniform. The spokesman said he believed that the operation would be completed very soon. It is known that the soldiers of the crack Rajputana rifles have been deployed in the area. [end recording]

Second Mutiny in Bihar

BK110452 London BBC World Service in English 0015 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Report by Mark Tully on "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] The action of the Indian Government in using the Army to end the occupation by militant Sikhs of the Golden Temple at Amritsar was clearly a last resort. The Army in India has always remained aloof from politics. There have been fears that its involvement against the Sikhs might prove an unwelcome precedent. Now the Defense Ministry has acknowledged that there has been another mutiny by Sikh troops in the state of Bihar and an Army brigadier has been killed. From Delhi, here is Mark Tully:

[Begin Mark Tully recording] According to a Defense Ministry statement, a few Sikh soldiers joined a group of Sikhs reported to be moving to Punjab from the eastern Indian state of Bihar. The statement said they were misled by false publicity by Sikh extremists about the Golden Temple. The Defense Ministry statement also reported that a brigadier was shot by unknown miscreants in the town of Ramgarh. Reports from the capital of Bihar said that a group of Sikh soldiers based at Ramgarh mutinied and killed a brigadier, Puri. They (?then) left Ramgarh in trucks for Delhi. The reports from the Bihar capital also said that six Army officers were injured. The Defense Ministry statement makes no mention of deaths.

A BBC correspondent just returned from Ganganagar on the border between the state of Rajasthan and Punjab has confirmed reports that troops from the Sikh regiment mutinied near there on Thursday night. However, he estimates the number of troops at around 200. Earlier reports had suggested 400. The troops killed one policeman and injured another. The injured policeman is in hospital. The BBC correspondent says that the troops crossed the border into Punjab and later sounds of a gun battle were heard. Later, a number of prisoners were taken back through Ganganagar in lorries covered with barbed wire. They were escorted by armed soldiers. The number of prisoners who had returned was fewer than the number who had been seen driving around the town firing indiscriminately before they set off for Punjab. [end recording]

Rebellious Sikhs in Bihar Surrender

BK111042 Hong Kong AFP in English 1036 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] New Delhi, June 11 (AFP) — Rebellious Sikh soldiers travelling to Punjab from Bihar surrendered to Army authorities on the way at Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh State today, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reported.

The agency said in a dispatch from Allahabad, a Hindu pilgrim town in Uttar Pradesh, that 126 troops had given themselves up.

The soldiers started moving to Punjab in a convoy of Army trucks after shooting a brigadier to death and wounding two other senior officers and a police officer, earlier agency reports said.

43 Arrested in Maharashtra Mutiny

BK110758 Hong Kong AFP in English 0745 GMT 11 Jun 84

By Joel Henri

[Text] New Delhi, June 11 (AFP) — One soldier was killed and 10 were wounded when loyal troops arrested 43 Sikh soldiers who mutinied last night in Maharashtra State, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reported here today. The agency did not say whether the casualties were among the loyalists or the mutineers, who rebelled last night and fired at vehicles on the Bombay to Poona highway in the third such incident reported among Sikh troops.

The Maharashtra mutineers' convoy was halted a dozen kilometres (eight miles) from Bombay, India's commercial centre and scene of bloody communal riots only last month, PTI said. A bus passenger was killed and a taxi driver wounded during the night by the mutineers as they roared past at high speed in military trucks, spraying bursts of shots as they went, police said.

The region is more than 800 kilometres (500 miles) south of Punjab, where the Army is still involved in mopping-up operations following the storming of the Golden Temple in Amritsar on Wednesday to flush out militants who had orchestrated an often violent campaign for political and religious concessions. More than 470 people are reported to have died in the military operation against the Sikhs, including Sikh hardline leader Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale.

The Maharashtra mutiny followed similar incidents in Bihar and Rajasthan states. There was no further news early today on the Bihar revolt, where about 100 Sikh soldiers were said to be heading towards the Punjab, 1,000 kilometres (600 miles) to the west, in a convoy of Army trucks. Some reports put their number at 400. The Sikh soldiers mutinied Saturday night, killing their commanding officer, General R.S. Puri, and two policemen, and wounding two colonels and a second police officer.

A mutiny by Sikh soldiers Thursday night in Rajasthan, the desert state bordering Punjab, appeared to have been brought under control, reliable sources said today. A spokesman yesterday denied the troops had mutinied, but admitted there was some incident at Ganganagar in Rajasthan, which the government suspected had involved some "infiltrators in uniform" among the troops. A rumour that the Golden Temple, the holiest shrine in the Sikh religion, had been destroyed in the Army assault apparently sparked the rebellions, which so far concern only a few hudnred men, reports said. Sikhs have traditionally played a major role in the Indian Armed Forces, which has stood clear from politics.

Gandhi Meets Kashmir Soldiers

BK111301 London BBC World Service in English 1200 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Mark Tully report in "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] For our first report we go to Delhi for the latest developments in the crisis following the action by the Indian security forces last week against Sikh militants inside the Golden Temple

in Amritsar. There have been reports of mutiny by Sikh soldiers of the Indian Army, as Mark Tully reports:

[Begin Tully recording] The mutineers in Pune [in Maharashtra] had apparently driven down the national highway to Bombay firing at random. At least one person was killed and one injured as they drove down the highway. They were stopped at the town of Thane on the outskirts of Bombay by another army unit. Details of the clash between the two is still not clear, but it appears that at least one person was killed and 10 injured. The mutineers were arrested. One hundred and twenty six Sikhs of the Sikh Regimental Center in Bihar yesterday have also surrendered to the army. They surrendered in the neighboring state of Uttar Pradesh. It is not clear whether other mutineers are still at large. Figures originally given for the incident in Bihar vary between 300 and 600.

Mrs Gandhi is in Kashmir today. She is addressing Indian soldiers. Her visit was only announced yesterday. Sikhs represent some 15 percent of the Indian Army, but the Sikh regiment is the only unit which consists entirely of Sikhs from the jaths or peasant cast.

A correspondent who has just returned from Amritsar says that Sikhs from other units are to be seen doing their duty on the streets of that city. There are a large number of Sikh regiments' battalions from which no trouble has been reported. [end Tully recording]

Meanwhile, a leading figure in the Sikh religious party, the Akali Dal, has called on Sikhs throughout the world to hold a day of prayer next Sunday in remembrance of the Sikhs who died at the Golden Temple. Mr Prakash Singh Badal, the former chief minister of Punjab and the most senior Akali Dal leader not under arrest, accused the Indian Government of declaring war on the Sikhs and he praised those who had taken part in the mutiny. From Delhi, Ian Hall reports:

[Begin Hall recording] Mr Badal said the government had declared war on the Sikhs who now declare their determination to fight to the last men. He spoke of the anguish of the Sikh people and said the center of their faith had been destroyed by the might of the Indian Army. He welcomed the recent mutinies in the Army, saying this was a normal reaction among the Sikhs. Mr Badal said Punjab was under the jackboot of the Army. The state had been turned into a prison house for the Sikh nation. He said the reason he had not made a statement on the military operation until now was that had been unable to leave his village because of the curfew. He added that the Army was using helicopters to enforce restrictions on road travel.

The Akali Dal leader said that before the day of prayer next Sunday, all Sikh government ministers and members of Parliament should resign. Sikhs who had received awards from the Indian Government should hand them back by then. On the day itself there should be readings from the Sikh scriptures in memory of what he called the martyrs who had laid down their lives defending the sacred buildings. He said all Sikhs should wear black turbans that day. They should not light fires in their kitchens and they should sleep on the floor that night. Mr Badal, who was speaking in the Punjab capital, Chandigarh, is a former chief minister of the state and the most senior Akali Dal leader who is not under arrest. He said the party leaders would not take part in talks with the central government even if they were invited. Mr Badal called on the Army to leave the Golden Temple and he demanded a list of those killed and injured in the fighting there.

80 Arrested in Tarn Taran

BK100356 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] In Punjab, security forces arrested about 80 terrorists in an operation in Tarn Taran in Amritsar District yesterday. An official spokesman said in Chandigarh this morning that 12 persons, including 8 belonging to the security forces, were killed during the operation.

During the mopping-up operations in the Golden Temple complex on Friday night, one officer and two other ranks were killed. Two jawans [soldiers] were injured when terrorists opened fire on them from their hideout. One jawan is reported missing.

In another operation at (Brahm Bhutra Kara), Amritsar District, five extremists were killed in an exchange of fire with the security forces. Two self-loading rifles and a huge amount of [words indistinct] were recovered from the terrorists. One junior commissioned officer and two jawans were injured in the encounter.

On Friday, 11 suspected extremists were rounded up in Patiala during the search operations in a house used by the terrorists as a hideout.

Grenade Factory Uncovered

BK100912 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] In Punjab, the security forces have unearthed a grenade-manufacturing factory at Amritsar. According to an official spokesman in Chandigarh, the factory was discovered during search operations in the area outside the Golden Temple complex last Friday. He said about 100 grenades and equipment used for their manufacture were recovered from the premises.

The spokesman further said that 80 terrorists were captured by the security forces during an action in Amritsar District yesterday. He clarified that further verification has proved that the information about the killing of 12 persons, including 8 security men, in the action, as reported earlier, is incorrect.

Meanwhile, the curfew in Ropar and Faridkot Districts has been further extended. In Ropar, it has been relaxed from 1600 to 1900 this afternoon. Tomorrow it will be relaxed from 0800 to 1100 in the morning and from 1600 to 1900 in the afternoon. The ban on the movement of all types of vehicles in the district will, however, continue.

Curfew was also relaxed from 0900 to 1200 noon in the towns in Faridkot, Kot Kapura and (Jaitor). In other towns, including Moga, where curfew was imposed, it will be relaxed from 1200 noon to 1800 this evening. In the evening the curfew will be relaxed from 1630 to 1830 in Jullundur and 1600 to 1900 in Ferozepore city and cantonment and Zira.

In Chandigarh, the curfew, which was clamped yesterday morning as a precautionary measure, has been lifted from 1500 this afternoon. The curfew had earlier been extended until 2100 tonight.

Punch Under Control

BK081619 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Excerpts] In Jammu, no untoward incident has been reported following the imposition of a 24-hour curfew from 0500 this morning. The state police assisted by paramilitary and Army jawans [soldiers] have been deployed in Jammu City and in some major towns of Jammu Division.

According to official sources the situation is under control. Prohibitary orders under Section 144 [banning assembly of five or more people] have been issued in nowshera tehsil [subdivision] of Rajouri District. In Punch town, the civil administration has sought Army assistance in maintaining law and order. The situation in Punch is also under control with no untoward incident reported from the town. Meanwhile, the Jammu and Kashmir Pradesh [state] Congress-I general secretary, Mr Mangat Ram Sharma, and three legislators have blamed the state government for yesterday's incidents in Srinagar. In a joint statement in Jammu today, they expressed the need to maintain the highest tradition of communal harmony and brotherhood.

According to a message just received, curfew in Jammu city and in rural areas of Ranbirsinghpura has been further extended by 24 hours from 0500 tomorrow. However, there will be a relaxation of 3 hours from 0600 to 0900 in the morning in Jammu City and 0900 to 1100 in Ranbirsinghpura.

Situation Normal in Jammu

BK101628 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Excerpt] In Jammu, normal life has returned in Gandhinagar and old city areas following a 15-hour relaxation in the day curfew from 0500 to 2000 today. It has, however, been extended up to 0500 tomorrow in Gandhinagar and other areas of Jammu city. A 24-hour curfew has also been imposed in the border town of Punch from 1100 today as a precautionary measure.

Stranded Passengers Flown Home

BK110340 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Over 1,100 Indians and Pakistanis stranded at Lahore and New Delhi were airlifted yesterday by the Indian Airlines to their respective countries. Four Boeing services were pressed into service. Free travel facilities were also offered to the stranded passengers. They were camping at Lahore and New Delhi railway stations waiting for resumption of rail and road links through Atari-Wagah checkpost. Senior Indian Embassy officials are camping at Lahore, making arrangements for the return of the stranded Indian passengers.

Vajpayee Calls for Inquiry

BK100946 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] The Bharatiya Janata Party president, Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee, has demanded an inquiry into the storage of sophisticated arms and ammunition in the Golden Temple. Speaking to newsmen at Warangal, Andhra Pradesh, Mr Vajpayee said the Army had done a commendable job in flushing out terrorists from the Golden Temple. He urged the Center to resume talks to solve the Punjab tangle and restore normalcy in the state.

Temple Combing Operations Continue

BK110322 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] In Amritsar, the combing operations by the security forces in the Golden Temple complex area are continuing. An official spokesman said in Chandigarh this morning that over 10,000 rounds of ammunition were recovered last evening.

Meanwhile, curfew in different cities and towns of Punjab has been further extended with varying durations of relaxation. In Faridkot District, the curfew has been extended till 0800 tomorrow moring. Except for the towns of Muktsar, Dehriwala, and Lakhiwali, the curfew has been relaxed today from 0800 to 1400 in all other towns of the district. All government and semigovernment offices as well as banks will open today. Ban on the plying of all types of vehicles will, however, continue. Arrangements have been made for the transportation of stranded passengers for different destinations.

Curfew in Patiala has been extended till 0800 tomorrow morning with a 10-hour relaxation from 0800 today. The relaxation will apply to all places except the areas comprising railway crossing, Sarhind road, Tripuri township, and factory areas. The ban on the plying of buses, which has lifted yesterday, has been reimposed.

In Jullundur, the curfew has been further extended till 0700 tomorrow morning with a 6-hour relaxation from 0700 this morning. The district magistrate has permitted plying of mopeds, scooters, and autorickshaws within the Jullundur municipal corporation limit during the relaxation period.

In Kapurthala, the curfew has been further extended. However, a 3-hour relaxation is being given today from 1000. The district administration has made arrangements for adequate supply of essential commodities to the people.

The Jullundur District authorities yesterday arranged transport of about 500 stranded passengers. Buses took them to Ambala, Jammu Tawi, and Hoshiarpur.

The police have arrested the acting president of the Akali Dal-Talwandi Group, Mr Ranvir Singh Chima.

Sikh Leader Urges Civil Disobedience

BK111154 Hong Kong AFP in English 1148 GMT 11 Jun 84

[By Govindan Unny]

[Excerpt] Chandigarh, India, June 11 (AFP) — A Sikh leader today called for a Sikh campaign of civil disobedience following the storming last week of the Golden Temple in Amritsar in which he claimed 1,000 Sikhs were killed. The official toll is still 400 Sikhs and 70 security forces dead.

Prakash Singh Badal, former chief minister of Punjab State and a leader of the Sikh Akali Dal Party, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here that the toll was higher and called on both military and civilian officials to resign from their jobs. Mr. Badal's villa in the capital of Punjab is guarded by police but his movements are not restricted.

Mr. Badal, who took part in negotiations between Akali Dal and the central government until February last year, said the Sikhs would fight to the last man for their demands. "We will not negotiate with the government, the government has declared war on the Sikhs," he said.

The Akali Dal, the largest Sikh party, wants more autonomy for Punjab, where Sikhs are in a majority over Hindus.

He also said six Sikh priests should go to Amritsar to assess damage to the temple before any kind of repair work was carried out. Sikhs also wanted the remains of their "martyrs" returned to them.

Punjab Curfew Relaxation Slated

BK111304 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] In Punjab, curfew is being relaxed from 0600 to 2000 in five districts from tomorrow. The districts are Ropar, Patiala, Sangrur, Hoshiarpur, and Ludhiana. This relaxation will also apply to Pathankot subdivision of Gurdaspur District. Giving this information in Chandigarh today, an official spokesman said all types of regular traffic has been permitted during the relaxation period in these districts. Interdistrict bus services will also ply in these districts. However, all restrictions on the plying of motorcycles, pillion riding, assembly of five or more persons, and carrying of arms in public places will continue. The spokesman said in the remaining districts of the state the legal authorities will decide about the relaxation in the curfew keeping in view the local situation.

'Arafat Contacts Gandhi on Gulf War Situation

BK090914 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] The PLO leader, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, has sent a message to the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, on the situation in the Gulf region. The message, which was handed over to the Indian ambassador in Tunis, emphasized that the nonaligned countries should do their utmost to end the war.

The Palestinian news agency WAFA said that the message was part of the new move which the PLO and Yugoslavia agreed to start during Mr 'Arafat's visit to Belgrade this week.

Spokesman Denies Indian Charges Over Amritsar Events

BK101553 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] An official spokesman stated in Islamabad today that the Government of Pakistan strictly follows the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations and it has refrained from taking any action or making any statement which might constitute a violation of these principles.

The spokesman said the Government of Pakistan is surprised and concerned over allegations by the Indian Army commander in charge of operations in the Golden Temple which are apparently aimed at distracting attention from the internal problem by alleging foreign involvement in it.

The spokesman said the Government of Pakistan has not received any information from the Indian Government about the two Nihang [temple guard] Sikhs who were killed by the Indian Army and are said to have been identified as Pakistanis. They have also not detailed anything about the passports which allegedly bear Pakistani seals. These passports are reported to have been found in the Golden Temple and their holders are connected with the fighting. Similarly, the allegation that arms found in the Golden Temple were smuggled from Pakistan is totally baseless and irresponsible, the spokesman added.

In view of the positive and constructive dialogue between the Governments of India and Pakistan for establishing good-neighborly relations and cooperation between the two countries, the Government of Pakistan hopes that they will refrain from such efforts to vitiate the atmosphere with the purpose of gaining temporary advantage through misleading propaganda, the spokesman oserved.

Sikh Pilgrims Leave Lahore for India 6 June

BK061109 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] About 1,400 Sikh yatris [pilgrims] left Lahore today for Indian by a special train. The Sikh yatris were to leave for home on Monday at the end of their 10-day visit to Pakistan, but at the last minute their stay was extended by 2 days at the request of the Indian Government because of the situation in East Punjab. Their departure was made possible today when the Indian authorities conveyed their willingness to accept the special train despite curfew and other restrictions on their side.

Suitable arrangements have been made by the Pakistan Railway Administration for the convenience of the Indian passengers stranded at the Lahore railway station due to discontinuation of normal train service between Pakistan and India. The arrangements include provision of a sufficient number of stalls to make available eatables, fruits, and cold drinks. The local administration and the Red Crescent Society have also made arrangements to look after their needs. Normal train service between the two countries will be resumed after a green signal is received from the Indian Government.

MASHRIQ on Peaceful Atomic Program

GF081420 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 25 May 84 p 3

[Editorial: "Peaceful Atomic Program of Pakistan"]

[Text] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that we have expertise to enrich uranium to fill the future needs of Pakistan. He said, by the grace of God, Pakistan is one of those countries which has the nuclear expertise and uranium it needs. He said that in order to meet our future electric power needs we are looking for technology and machinery to set up a 900 megawatt electric power station at Chashma and that we are ready to offer guarantees that this power house will not be used for manufacturing nuclear arms and that this station will be used only for producing energy.

The president then referred to the Karachi nuclear power plant which has been set up in cooperation with Canada. Suddenly in 1976 Canada stopped supplying required machinery for this power plant although the International Atomic Energy Commission which supervised it never reported any violation of international safeguards. Similarly Pakistan is also prepared to offer similar safeguards for the Chashma nuclear power plant. However, it is a matter of regret that when tenders were requested for the Chashma project last year no Western country, under pressure from the United States, made offers in this connection. Pakistan is again trying to find machinery and technology for the Chashma project.

We will succeed in this project only if the United States stops creating difficulties for us in this peaceful program of ours. Pakistan has assured the U.S. Administration that Pakistan will not manufacture nuclear arms. The U.S. Administration has also acknowledged that Pakistan will respect U.S. concern over the proliferation of nuclear arms. In spite of this it has been putting pressure on the Western countries not to supply any machinery for the Chashma project, even though Pakistan has offered to sign necessary safeguards for this project.

The United States, in fact, demands that the nuclear facilities which Pakistan has acquired by itself should be placed under international supervision. This is hardly a fair demand. Pakistan can place under international supervision only those nuclear installations which it has acquired from other countries. Those nuclear facilities which Pakistan has acquired through the expertise of its own scientists do not fall under the terms of international supervision. Pakistan has acquired expertise in enriching uranium through the work of its own scientists. Pakistan's well-known scientist Dr Abdul Qadeer Khan has, in the *DEFENCE JOURNAL*, proudly claimed that in the technology of enriching uranium Pakistan has been able to end the Western monoply and moreover, in this particular field it has left India far behind. Pakistan has acquired this expertise in only 7 years and at much less cost. The West is annoyed that Pakistan has been able to acquire this technology through its own sources. They also fear that a country which has the ability to enrich uranium can make not only atom bombs but also hydrogen bombs. But Pakistan is offering safeguards to the entire world: Pakistan will never use the expertise of its scientists in the field of manufacturing nuclear arms. It will use this expertise only to meet its future energy

needs. It is now the duty of the West to accept the guarantees offered by Pakistan and help it in setting up its nuclear power plant.

Iranian Envoy Says Relations Will Remain Firm

GF061951 Rawalpindi PAKISTAN TIMES in English 25 May 84 p 3

[Text] In spite of somewhat malicious questions by a couple of foreign correspondents based in Islamabad, the Iranian ambassador, Mr M.M. Musavi, remained firm on his country's relationship with Pakistan and said that there would be no weakening of these relations. "There are certain factors which join the two countries, and the good relations which exist at present will remain the same", he told a questioner.

He told another correspondent that Iran's support to Afghan mujahideen remained unchanged, and said that rumors referred to by the correspondent in this behalf were baseless. Iran had always been in support of the mujahideen from the beginning and "there is not going to be any change in this".

A correspondent sought to infer how far the visit of the American vice president to Pakistan could tilt this country to Iraqi side. The Iranian ambassador said that the visit of Mr Bush to Pakistan was of a general nature, and added that more important was his visit to Oman. Iran was convinced, he said, that Pakistan was a neutral country in the Iran-Iraq war and was not helping any side; it wished the end of war, he said.

He denied that oil ships in the Gulf were hit by Iran; when Iran decided to do it, it would announce it and do it in the open, he said. When asked how far the Iran-Iraq war was helping Israel, he said that in one way it was in Israel's benefit, and in another against its interest; perpetuation of the conflict would benefit it, and the victory of the Islamic forces would go against Israel.

Asked how could this war be brought to an end, he said that 50 per cent was in the hands of Iran while the other 50 per cent was in the hands of those who did not want the Islamic forces to succeed; it was difficult to anticipate what this 50 per cent would do, he said.

Government Exporting Wheat to Iran at $98 per Ton

GF101614 Karachi DAWN in English 2 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] Okara, June 1: Sixteen thousand bags of quality wheat have been despatched to Iran by a special train in pursuance of the export agreement between Pakistan and Iran. At the time of departure of the train, Iranian representatives Mr. Mahaddi and Mr. Kamal were present at the railway station, Okara.

Deputy general manager, PASSCO, [Pakistan Agricultural Storage and Service Corporation], Dr. Khushi Mohammad, stated on the occasion that under the said agreement Pakistan would export 300,000 tonnes of quality wheat to Iran, out of which 245,400 tonnes had already been despatched. He added that the rate of the wheat being exported to Iran was finalized at $98 per ton, which was the highest in the world market.

The Iranian representative said that Iran was also importing wheat from other countries, but the quality of Pakistani wheat was better.

The PASSCO representative said besides Iran, wheat would also be exported to Bahrain and Dubai. He also disclosed that in view of its bumper wheat crop, Okara would be declared a wheat export zone.

DAWN Comments on Problems With Exports to Iran

GF101639 Karachi DAWN in English 4 Jun 84 p 1

[From "Economic and Business Review Supplement"]

[Text] Karachi, June 3: Iran, the largest buyer of Pakistani goods last year, has assured an official fact-finding mission from Pakistan, that there were no political differences behind reduced imports of Pakistani manufactures this year.

Informed sources told *DAWN* the mission, led by a senior official of the Ministry of Commerce and comprising representatives of the private sector, had recently completed a ten-day survey and a report has been submitted to higher authorities.

Sources said the mission had been assured by Iranian authorities that after the current month of Ramadan, Iran will resume normal purchases of Pakistani textiles and other manufacturered goods, provided the Gulf war did not take a turn for the worse.

Informed sources said Iranian imports from Pakistan, specially textiles and machinery, had dropped to a low level compared to last year and there were several rumours afloat, including one claiming that Iran was not happy with Pakistan.

But Export Promotion Bureau (EPB) officials say, although private sector exports to Iran have dropped, the loss has been more than made up by bulk exports of foodgrains including rice, sugar, wheat and flour.

A senior EPB official told *DAWN* last year's figure of exports to Iran was definitely to be crossed this year and the total may be over U.S. dollars 500 million.

A senior member of the fact finding mission said Iran had invited a broad-based exporters delegation from Pakistan, shortly after Ramadan. This delegation was earlier scheduled to have visited Iran in April but, the visit was postponed at the request of the Iranians.

The reasons given to the mission for low imports in the past few months include start of the new Iranian financial year, procedural delays in release of funds and the war with Iraq.

Mission sources, however, said Iran had expressed reservations about the delivery schedules and continuity of exports by the private sector. The main complaint, sources said, is that textile exporters try to wriggle out of their contracts the moment price

fluctuates to their advantage. In this connection, sources revealed, Iranian importers have encashed performance bonds amounting to millions of rupees just because the Pakistani exporters could not meet their delivery schedules.

Mission sources confirmed that the encashment of performance bonds was one of the many subjects discussed during its stay in Tehran and it was likely that the Iranians would raise the limit of these bonds from 5 per cent to 10 per cent of the total contract, so that the exporters find it difficult to abandon the supplies half way.

Sources said the Iranians found it annoying when shipments were stopped suddenly by an exporter only because the rate of his export goods had increased in the market. "They prefer to get continued supplies on a guaranteed basis," one source said.

Private sector members of the mission, representing mainly the textile sector, also succeeded in winning a number of contracts during their stay, sources said.

Joint Commission To Meet in Delhi 6-9 Aug

BK051632 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] It has been officially stated in Islamabad that the next meeting of the Pakistan-India joint commission will be held in New Delhi from 6 to 9 August. The Pakistani delegation to the meeting will be led by the foreign minister. The meeting will also review the works of the four subcommissions in various fields.

Government Considering Alternatives to Gulf Oil

GF101400 Karachi DAWN in English 8 Jun 84 p 16

[Text] Islamabad, June 7: Dr Mohammad Asad Khan, minister of state for petroleum, on Thursday confirmed that the government had under consideration alternatives in the event of stoppage of oil supply from the Gulf states as a result of escalation in Iraq-Iran war and attacks on oil tankers.

Speaking at a press conference here, Dr Asad Khan said he would leave on June 11 or 12 on a tour of Far Eastern States, including Brunei, which has abundance of oil for export. The Petroleum minister replied in affirmative that possibility of oil from Brunei would be among the subjects he was likely to discuss with officials there although he hastened to add that his visit to the newly independent state was mainly a goodwill visit.

Answering questions, the petroleum minister said he did not foresee any immediate threat to oil imports to Pakistan from traditional sources in West Asia. He hoped that the supply line would remain open and that there would be no upward change in the present oil prices.

However, if the supply lines were disrupted, then Pakistan, like the rest of the world dependent on oil imports, would be affected. For such a situation, Pakistan had under consideration various alternatives, he added.

Speaking about the progress in oil exploration in the context of the sixth five-year plan, Dr Asad said that the present oil production in Pakistan stood at 17,500 barrels a day as against 13,000 barrels per day about a year ago.

Thus the sixth plan target in oil sector, he claimed, had been achieved to the extent of 88 percent in one year. The sixth plan target is 20,850 barrels a day.

Any possible upward revision in oil production target during the sixth plan period, he further said, would be decided on the future results in course of time. He pointed out that higher oil yield could be attributed to the new oilfields at Leghari, Tando Alm, Taedi and Golarchi in Sind and Dhurnal in Pothohar.

Country Agrees To Halt Bombing of Civilian Areas

Initial Report

LD101045 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Jun 84

[From the headlines]

[Text] In reply to a message from the UN secretary general to President Khamene'i on halting bombing of residential areas, our country's president emphasized: Although experience has shown that it is pointless to count on promises made by the Iraqi aggressive regime, in order to demonstrate the good intentions of the Islamic Republic of Iran and on condition that the Iraqi regime completely stops bombing civilian areas, we agree with this proposal.

UN Secretary General's Letter

LD101213 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1039 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Letter from UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i]

[Text] Your Excellency Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Tehran:

I was deeply distressed when I was informed of the heavy civilian losses suffered during an air attack on the city of Baneh on 5 June 1984 — losses which have now been confirmed by the International Committee of the Red Cross — and of the retaliatory attacks on the cities of Iran and Iraq that followed. The international community cannot remain indifferent to intentional attacks on civilian areas. Any start of such attacks in the past and the retaliatory attacks that have followed have increased the level of losses and suffering of innocent and defenseless civilians.

Therefore, it is necessary for these attacks to be stopped immediately. Hence, I call upon the Governments of the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran to announce to the UN secretary general that they have seriously pledged to halt intentional military attacks on wholly civilian areas that employ aerial bombings, missile launchings, artillery shellings, and so forth; and to promise never to renew them again. I respectfully suggest that the holy month of Ramadan is a particularly good opportunity for these governments to make such a humane pledge. The UN secretary general expects the two sides to carefully observe these serious undertakings.

On behalf of the international community, I ask the two governments to reply to me by forwarding the requested announcements — which will be forwarded to the other side, making them enforceable — by 1100 GMT on 11 June 1984, so that they can go into effect by 0001 GMT on 12 June 1984.

Your Excellency, please accept my highest regards,

[Signed] Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general

Khamene'i's Letter of Agreement

LD101203 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1042 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] In reply to the UN secretary general's letter the following telegram was sent by President Khamene'i:

Your Excellency Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations:

Your message in connection with the cessation of attacks on military targets [as heard] in the Iraqi-imposed war on Iran has been received, although one must say that this step should have been taken by the UN much earlier, about 44 months ago. In the 3 years since the beginning of the war, Iraq has been firing upon our towns regularly, contrary to all international rules. We initially refrained from retaliating in kind in order to adhere to our own adopted principles, despite sustaining considerable losses in life and property. Despite the failure of any appropriate reaction by international communities, particularly the United Nations, we requested the dispatch of a UN mission to inspect the bombed and destroyed towns. Unfortunately, the report submitted by your mission was not given its due consideration.

Consequently, in order to defend the lives and property of its subjects, the Islamic Republic of Iran resorted to retaliation in kind as a last deterrent. The statement issued by the International Red Cross Commission substantiates the claim that attacks by the Islamic Republic followed and were in retaliation for the air raid conducted on 5 June against a gathering of the civilian population of Baneh.

This is also precisely what happened in the Persian Gulf, where repeated attacks by Iraq upon oil tankers on our oil routes — which, unfortunately, met with an irresponsible approach by world circles — paved the ground for the creation of tension in this waterway.

At any rate, in order to prove its goodwill, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran responds positively to Your Excellency's proposal concerning the cessation of all types of attack on civilian areas — a proposal inspired by the objectives of the UN Charter.

Although experience has shown that it is futile to rely upon promises made by the Iraqi aggressor, I consider it necessary to emphasize that this expression of goodwill by the Islamic Republic of Iran in accepting your proposal to stop using civilian areas as targets is made with the understanding that the Iraqi regime must completely abandon its criminal acts in bombing Iranian towns. Otherwise, we will reserve our right to resort to any retaliation in kind in a decisive manner. Moreover, it is believed that the proposal by Your Excellency will prove to be productive when it is coordinated with adequate guarantees to identify and investigate the violation of commitments and standards through an immediate dispatch of missions to identify the offender.

My most respectful regards,

[Signed] Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Report of Missile Attack on Kuwaiti Tanker Cited

LD101828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] A tanker belonging to the Kuwaiti Government was attacked by an unknown aircraft at 1410 hours today. According to AP, 'Abd al-Fattah al-Badr, the head of the Kuwaiti shipping company announcing the news, said: The missile that was fired hit the cargo holds and caused a fire on board.

Meanwhile, informed sources attach special importance to this attack, since it occurred in the southernmost region of the Persian Gulf.

Artillery Attacks, Bombing Runs Prior to Ceasefire

'Ali al-Gharbi, 'Ali ash-Sharqi Hit

LD091650 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Jun 84

[From the news headlines]

[Text] In a successful extraterritorial mission at 2:00 today, the fast-flying fighter planes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran bombed military centers and sensative points in the town of 'Ali al-Gharbi as well as supply and logistic forces belonging to the Ba'thist Iraqi mercenaries that are situated northeast of 'Ali ash-Sharqi. Heavy damage and casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

In reply to savage and inhuman attacks by the Saddamists on the residential areas of our towns, the installations of the towns of Mandali, Khanaqin, Zurbatiyah, Basra, and 'Ali al-Gharbi inside Iraq yesterday remained under artillery fire by the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Abadan, Khorramshahr Shelled

LD101102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] The residential areas of the defiant and martyr-nurturing Abadan and Khorramshahr came under the Ba'thist-Zionist Iraqi criminals' artillery shelling again today. Here is our correspondent's report:

The Saddamist mercenaries kept up a much more intense shelling of the defiant towns of Abadan, Khorramshahr, and [word indistinct] throughout last night and yesterday [as heard], thus martyring yet another group of civilians and wounding others. According to this report, (?in the course of the shelling) of Abadan by the Saddamist infidels, 1 person was killed and 15 others wounded. Moreover, 19 houses and shops and part of a hospital were damaged; fire also broke out in four (?areas). During the same period, the Iraqi Ba'thist shelling with artillery and mortars caused some damage in Khorramshahr.

Iraqi Missiles Hit Dezful

LD090533 Tehran IRNA in English 0530 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Dezful, June 9, IRNA — Some 12 civilians were martyred and 152 others wounded as a result of another Iraqi missile attack against the southern part of the city of Dezful, Khuzestan Province, at 2:00 a.m. Saturday. The 9-metre missile also levelled 70 houses and damaged 35 more.

Relief works were still continuing this morning to hospitalise the wounded.

In another Iraqi missile attack against this city Wednesday midnight, 30 civilians were martyred and wounded, and several houses, shops and vehicles destroyed.

Details of Dezful Attack

GF090617 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Report by Dezful correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. At 0200 this morning, Saturday, 9 June, when the God-fearing people of Dezful were awakening to perform their devotions to God and when some of them were engrossed in prayers, worship, and meditation, the air was filled with the sound of explosions of missiles that had been presented by the barbarian-natured East and West to the executioner of Baghdad, and a heavy haze of dust enveloped all of Dezful. The early-rising seekers of God's favor, with prayers on their lips, lay covered in dust and blood. These innocents and fighters against tyranny were buried under heaps of rubble and hot metal.

A few minutes ago the following results of the latest crime of the bloodsucker of Baghdad against invincible and innocent Dezful were received: 12 martyred; more than 152 injured; 420 residential buildings and shops destroyed; 30 vehicles destroyed. It may be noted that relief measures continue, with the cooperation of the self-sacrificing people of this city and the relevant organizations. The (?details) of the numbers of martyrs, injured, and losses suffered will be given in later reports.

In conclusion, I wish to add that following this incident, the governor general proclaimed a public holiday in Dezful, as well as a day of general mourning throughout the province.

[Signed] The Voice and Vision of Iran Central News Unit — Dezful center.

Dezful Death Toll Increases

LD090706 Tehran IRNA in English 0700 GMT 9 Jun 84

["Number of Martyrs of Dezful Increases" — IRNA headline]

[Text] Ahvaz [as received], June 9, IRNA — The number of martyrs of Iraqi missile attack launched at 02:00 a.m. Saturday, increased to 14. So far 54 out of the 150 wounded by the missile

attack have been hospitalised while others received outpatient treatment. Relief works are still underway to search for possibly more bodies.

A nine-metre Iraq missile hit the southern part of the city of Dezful at early hours today, martyring and wounding a number of civilians and also levelling and damaging more than 400 houses.

Many women and children are among the martyrs and wounded of this missile attack, second after Wednesday midnight which left 30 civilians. [sentence as received]

Governor general of Khuzestan Province announced today a public holiday in Dezful and a mourning holiday in the province.

Dezful Imam Calls for Retaliation

LD091124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Excerpt] In the wake of the bombing of our defiant Islamic homeland's towns by the Zionist Iraqi regime's aircraft and the recent missile attack by the Zionist enemy on the ever alert and defiant inhabitants of Dezful, the Friday imam of Dezful, Ayatollah Qazi, has sent a message to the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Condemning Iraq's diabolical acts, the message states: Now that the Army of the Islamic Republic has included retaliation in kind as part of its strategy, now more than ever we demand a decisive and crushing response to the crimes being committed by the blood-sucking Baghdad regime. We therefore call on the valiant Islamic fighters to launch yet another onslaught [yoresh] and crush the remnants of the mercenary Baghdad army, thus quickly punishing the criminal Saddam for his savage acts in a manner appropriate to the criminal of the century.

Navahand Casualty Toll Updated

LD081736 Tehran IRNA in English 1720 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Hamadan, June 8, IRNA — At least 30 civilians were martyred and 150-plus injured in Nahavand as a big rocket launched from an invading Iraqi aircraft hit the centre of this city at 2355 hours Wednesday night. It reduced to rubble houses and shops within a radius of 500 metres, making a large pit in the ground and crushing parked cars across Golshan Street where the rocket had landed. Seventy residential buildings and 40 shops were totally ruined and many were damaged.

Among the martyrs are six infants and children between 2 to 10 and nine women. The larger number of injured people are women. There are also 10 young children among the injured; among the injured children are Ghafur, 3, and Mahin, 6, who have lost their parents and the rest of their brothers and sisters in the incident. Another wounded civilian in a Nahavand hospital, Morad Joshaghani, said he (?was) having his prayers when parts of the rocket hit his house. He said he had lost his entire family of six in the blast, including his wife, two babies, and two of his brothers aged 14 and 18.

Aerial Attack on Ahvaz Foiled

GF090618 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] According to the Central News Unit report from Ahvaz, at 0400 this morning four aircraft of the aggressive Zionist regime intending to bomb the residential areas of the resistant city of Ahvaz were forced to flee before they could do anything through the vigilance of the defense units.

Iraqi MIG's Forced To Flee

LD090633 Tehran IRNA in English 0630 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Khorramabad, June 9, IRNA — Airspace of Khorramabad, Lorestan Province in west, was violated by six Iraqi MIG fighters three times Friday night with an attempt to bomb residential quarters in the city.

But each time, with the fire of the Iranian antiaircraft units, the aggressive Iraqi planes were forced to flee before carrying out their mission.

Official Source Denies Iraq Destroyed 2 Naval Targets

LD091024 Tehran IRNA in English 1020 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran, June 9 IRNA — Iraqi regime's claims of having attacked and destroyed two Iranian naval targets in the Persian Gulf was officially denied today.

An official source told IRNA that Iraq's claims in this respect were mere lies and the Baghdad regime had failed to achieve any success in this regard.

Radio Baghdad this morning interrupted its normal programmes to announce "victories" of the Iraqi Air Force in attacking and destroying two big Iranian naval targets.

In this baseless military announcement, Iraq claimed that the successful attack took place at midnight Friday.

Chile Said Supplying Cluster Bombs to Iraq

LD090639 Tehran IRNA in English 0635 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Stockholm, June 9, IRNA — Supporters of the Iraqi regime are providing it with 5,000 cluster bombs in hopes to prop up the ailing Baghdad regime in its countering against the relentless Islamic combatants.

The Swedish television in its nationwide news broadcast at 21:00 p.m. Friday, while commenting on the manufacture and employment of cluster bombs in Chile, said that Iraq was preparing itself to counter with an all-out thrust by the Iranian combatants. This time, the weapons are not provided by the United States, the Soviet Union, France, and other supporters of the region, but through Chile, the report said.

Based on the report, Iraq has put [in] an order for 5,000 cluster bombs, formerly used by the U.S. in Vietnam, and by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan.

The cluster bombs manufacturing plant, the Swedish T.V. further said, are being run and supervised by Americans.

IRGC: Fath-3 Forces Put on 'Full Alert'

LD091759 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] In a statement the Al-Quds Relief Headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps announced:

Following the speech by the president of the Supreme Defense Council and the announcement made by the Central Al-Quds Headquarters all Fath-3 forces of the Labbayk Ya Khomeyni plan are hereby put on full alert. All these forces are asked to report to reception centers situated in the resistance regions of the mobilization of the oppressed in order to register and go through the organization stages between Sunday, 10 June and Wednesday, 13 June, at the following bases: (Abuzar) base, [word indistinct] base, Malek Ashtar base, Salman Farsi base, Shahid (Beheshti) base, Shahr-e Rey base, (Shemiranat) base, Karaj base, Varamin base, (Sayyed osh-Shohada) base in (Eslam Shahr) Firuzkuh, and Damavand.

All volunteer forces of the Fath-1 and Fath-2 forces of Labbayk Ya Khomeyni as well as all the combatants recalled to be dispatched again are also hereby asked to report to the above-noted bases in order to be sent to the fronts of the war waged by good against evil.

Army To Prepare for Operations

LD101819 Tehran IRNA in English 1813 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran, June 10, IRNA — The Al-Quds Military Headquarters of the 6th Army today called on all members of the Army to be ready for any future operations aimed at "crushing the expanding plots of world arrogance and of their agents and mercenaries." In its communique, which was published here today, the headquarters of the 6th Army of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps reminded all combatants of a statement by Imam Khomeyni saying that Iran is fighting against the United States, and also noted that "jihad" (crusade against unbelievers) assures Muslims of divine blessings and that it is the shortest route to reaching His kingdom.

In related news, the Council of the Al-Quds Headquarters of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps reviewed ways and means for a better mobilization of volunteers and fresh recruits in order to cope with the Iraqi forces. The Council formulated plans for the formation of "Ramadan" combat companies and sent directives for the formation of same to the various headquarters of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps.

Use of Volunteers Discussed

LD091752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] The Council of the Central Al-Quds Headquarters of the Islamic Guards Corps met at noon today following the speech by President of the Supreme Defense Council Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i at the Friday prayers in Tehran yesterday regarding the continual presence of the alert and hezbollahi people on the war fronts, and the readiness of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps to accept and dispatch volunteers to the destiny-making war waged by the nation of Islam against the world infidels in order to annihilate the Ba'thist Zionist regime of Iraq. The session discussed how to make maximum use of the volunteer forces and to organizing the Al-Quds force of the Corps to confront world arrogance and the criminal regime ruling over Baghdad. A set of instructions in connection with the formation of Ramadan battle companies in the military organization of the Corps was prepared and communicated to all concerned.

Also regarding the method of training and dispatch of those volunteer youths who have not had any military training up to now, it was decided that the training garrisons of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps should be fully prepared for training and preparing the volunteer forces in order to be able to better prepare the brave youths of the hezbollahi nation to take part in defense of the Islamic Revolution against the conspiracies of world arrogance.

Mahalati: Israeli Involvement Welcome

LD100733 Tehran IRNA in English 0725 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran, June 10, IRNA — Imam Khomeyni's representative in the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahalati Saturday night pointed to plots hatched by the superpowers to confront the Islamic Revolution.

Speaking to a gathering after evening prayers here, Ayatollah Mahalati referred to U.S. threats to interfere in the Persian Gulf and said that pleasure-seeking Arab sheikhs had placed their hopes in the U.S. fleet.

The Baghdad regime, Arab sheikhs and their masters who had become disappointed to forcing Iran to compromise, were now hoping to bring the Islamic Republic to the table of negotiations by creating insecurity in the Persian Gulf.

But, he stressed, they should realize that slim Iranians would resist any such conspiracies and would punch in the mouth of all those who would speak of establishing peace with the Iraqi ruler. [paragraph as received]

On recent statements of Zionist regime's prime minister that if Zionist interests necessitated, that regime would interfere in Iran-Iraq war, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahalati noted that the Iranians would be happy to confront the Zionist regime.

Basij Forces To Train Volunteers for Coastal Regions

LD101854 Tehran IRNA in English 1846 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran, June 10, IRNA — The basij mobilisation forces have prepared a plan specifically for the enlistment of all volunteers in the coastal regions of the Persian Gulf, the person in charge of the basij said today.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad 'Ali Rahmani in an interview with IRNA called upon volunteers throughout the country who have not received military training to enlist in their local basij or IRGC base for basic training.

He said as the threat to unseat the Iraqi regime became more serious the East and West were trying to spread the war to other regions, including the Persian Gulf, and put the Islamic Revolution under economic and political pressure.

"Therefore as this conspiracy was spreading, the Fath-3 forces were called up for duty in order to confront any move which might occur."

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rahmani also announced the formation of the Naserin relief group, made of basij volunteers, which would be used as the operational arm of the relief headquarters of the bombarded civilian regions, headed by Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani. The group could be employed for other emergency relief operations as well.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Issues Communiques

No 1,752

LD081715 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] In its Communique No 1,752, the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced:

In the past 24 hours our forces continued with their artillery shelling of the Iraqi cities of Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin, and Zurbatiyah.

In the northwest operational sector, enemy infantry concentrations, logistical routes, and defensive positions were under the Islamic combatants' continuous fire, as result of which 10 observation posts, 5 personnel trenches, 3 trucks, and 2 ammunition dumps belonging to the mercenaries were destroyed and a number of the Saddamist troops were killed and injured.

In the western operational sector, enemy patrols' infiltration and reconnaissance operations were repulsed and neutralized by our forces. In the Sumar region some enemy elements were hit by our combatants' fire. A truck carrying Iraqi troops, and several enemy bunkers and trenches, were set on fire and destroyed.

In the southern operational sector, exchanges of fire continued, being most intense in Hoseyniyeh, (Shalamceh), and Zeydi. Our combat units brought enemy fortifications to the west of the Arvand Rud under their crushing fire and inflicted losses and casualties on the aggressors.

Yesterday, as a result of enemy long-range fire a total of 53 houses and shops and 1 school in the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr were damaged.

No 1,753

LD091732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Communique No 1,753 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic Of Iran]

[Text] At 0200 this morning, the Iraqi Ba'thist criminals fired two missiles on the city of Dezful, martyring 14 of our dear Dezfuli compatriots and wounding about 100 others. As a result of this barbaric attack, 250 houses and shops and 15 cars were damaged.

In a successful extraterritorial mission at 1700 [as heard] today, and following the crimes committed by the Saddamists in bombing and firing missiles on cities and residential areas of our dear homeland, the proud pilots of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in four of their fast-flying fighters, bombed military centers and sensitive points of the city of 'Ali Gharbi and supply and logistic forces belonging to the aggressive Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries 17 km northeast of 'Ali ash-Sharqi. After inflicting heavy losses and casualties on the enemy, all of them returned safely to their bases. Artillery units of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran shelled civilian installations of the cities of Mandali, Khanaqin, Zurbatiyah, and [word indistinct] of the Iraq's 'Ali al-Gharbi yesterday.

During exchanges of fire along the Piranshah, Sar Dasht,and Marivan fronts, artillery fire by the victorious forces of Islam on positions, fortifications, and moving columns of the enemy inflicted some losses and casualties on them, the extent of which is not fully known.

Our patrol groups were active on the border fronts of Bakhtaran, and on several occasions they carried out reconnaissance operations against the enemy's defensive positions and reserve forces. Sporadic exchanges of fire continued on most of these fronts, being more intense in the Sumar and Qasr-e Shirin regions. Reported enemy losses were the destruction of parts of the front line and several of their vehicles.

Yesterday, exchanges of fire continued along the country's southern fronts, mainly in the Hoseyniyeh, Kushk, Sharhani, Majnun Island, and Abadan regions. During exchanges of fire between our forces and the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries in the Abadan sector, one 23-mm gun emplacement and eight other emplacements for heavy and light weapons were destroyed, together with their crews.

The city of Abadan came under enemy long-range artillery fire during the past 24 hours, as a result of which over 10 shops and houses, part of a mosque, and some installations of the city were damaged, and two areas were set on fire.

No 1,754

LD101734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Communique No 1,754 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] Over the past 24 hours, fighting continued in the western and northwestern theater of operations with exchanges involving artillery and mortar fire; and while effectively defending their positions, our combatants destroyed some enemy positions, fortifications, and observation posts, and killed or wounded a number of Iraqi troops. In addition, they neutralized the movements of enemy vehicles in the operational zones. In the southern operational sector, exchanges of heavy-weapons fire took place, with the stalwart Islamic combatants setting ablaze a number of troop and weapons emplacements on each of the fronts, destroying them. Considerable losses and damage were inflicted upon the Saddamist troops.

Long-range enemy bombardment of Abadan yesterday damaged 12 houses, seven shops, and part of a hospital.

Over the past 24 hours, enemy reconnaissance flights and air raids on operational zones over several border cities were strongly repelled by ground-to-air defense units and through tactical operations by Air Force fighters, and the invading aircraft left the border regions of our country.

40 Iraqis Killed, Wounded on Bakhtaran Front

LD081728 Tehran IRNA in English 1715 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Bakhtaran, June 8, IRNA — Forty Iraqis were killed or wounded, and one bus, a vehicle, a munitions depot, and six group and individual bunkers were demolished during the past 24 hours in the border fronts of Bakhtaran.

The Islamic forces also kept under heavy fire the Iraqi positions, military fortifications, and logistical axes in these fronts.

More Basij, IRGC Forces Depart for Fronts

LD090744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The departure of our country's brave youths to the fronts of the war against the Zionist enemy is still continuing. In this connection, in the past few days a large group of self-sacrificing members of the mobilisation unit and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps from the provinces of Bushehr, Hormozgan, Fars, Khorasan, (Kohkiluyeh), and (Boyr Ahmad), and the cities of Yazd, Zanjan, Arak, Ilam, Karaj, and Shahr Kord left for battlefronts.

'Technical Ability' Personnel Requested

LD111008 Tehran IRNA in English 0943 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran, June 11, IRNA — Supreme Assembly of Islamic Revolution Iraq (SAIRI) called on all Iraqi Muslim mujahideen and members of the eight courses of the SAIRI basij (mobilisation forces) to get ready to be dispatched to war fronts.

The calls was made in response to head of Supreme Defence Council Prsident Khamene'i's invitation of trained forces to vastly participant [as received] in war fronts.

The SAIRI in its message given to IRNA this morning also said that in this crucial era that Islamic Republic was target of savage attacks, hostile moves were taking place in the Persian Gulf to fan the flame of the war and internationalise the war against Islamic Republic in order to save Iraqi rulers of his imminent downfall. Those who have any technical ability are invited to join combatants at war fronts.

SAIRI Warns 'Reactionary' States Not To Support Iraq

LD101643 Tehran IRNA in English 1635 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran, June 10, IRNA — The Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq (SAIRI) warned reactionary governments in the region not to help the Ba'thist regime in Iraq or they would suffer the consequences.

In a message issued on the occasion of the beginning of the Assembly's fourth term, its head said that the Muslim people of Iraq will not forgive such hostility and will react strongly.

The message, printed in the *RAH-E KARBALA'* magazine, also warned such countries against internationalizing the war, noting that the conflict would then inevitably spread to their countries.

U.S. Pilots Guided Saudi Attack on Aircraft

GF090625 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Excerpts] A scientific journal published in the United States revealed yesterday that U.S. pilots are in charge of guiding the F-15's stationed in Saudi Arabia. According to this report, 2 weeks ago, at the time of the beginning of the crisis in the Persian Gulf, 34 more U.S. pilots flew to the Middle East from an airbase in Arizona. According to this magazine, the U.S. pilots are in charge of guiding the F-15's in Saudi Arabia and the attack by a Saudi military aircraft on an Iranian airplane some days ago was guided by U.S. pilots.

According to informed U.S. circles, this country is not ready to send its military forces to the Gulf region directly due to the defeat which it has suffered in Tabas and Lebanon arenas. However, by exerting pressure on the reactionary countries of the area and their political and military support, it desires to interfere in the war of Iraq against Iran. Thus, it performed this military action, an attack on an Iranian aircraft, under the cover of the Saudi regime.

Labor Minister Calls on ILO To Condemn Iraqi Attacks

LD100952 Tehran IRNA in English 0730 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Geneva, June 10, IRNA — Labour and Social Affairs Minister Abdolqasem Sharhadizadeh, currently here to attend the 70th annual assembly of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), in a letter to the chairman of the conference called for condemnation of savage actions committed by Iraqi regime in attacking residential quarters in Iran.

In his letter, Sharhadizadeh said that since the convening of the conference Iranian cities of Baneh, Masjed Soleyman, Nahavand, and Dezful were air-attacked by Iraq, as a result of which a large number of innocent Iranians including workers, women and children were martyred and wounded.

Representatives of workers' group of Iran to the conference also distributed copies of a statement among participating workers groups denouncing the Iraqi bombings.

Burned Bodies of Crewmen Found on Turkish Tanker

LD091756 Tehran IRNA in English 1741 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran, June 9, IRNA — The burnt bodies of three crew members of a Turkish oil tanker attacked by Iraq on June 3 have been discovered following the containing of the fire on board the tanker near Iran's port of Bushehr.

The Central News Bureau of the Islamic Republic of Iran broadcast reported that one of three bodies, found in the tanker's motor room, has been recovered and transferred to Tehran.

Efforts to recover the other two bodies continue, the report said.

The Turkish oil tanker was attacked by Iraq two days after U.N. Security Council resolution which failed to condemn Iraq's numerous attacks on international shipping in the Persian Gulf.

U.S. Warned on Gulf Involvement 'Repercussions'

GF091054 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 9 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] On the developments in the region, the newspaper *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI* said in its editorial: The confrontation of our Muslim revolutionary people with the United States is not new. Over the past 22 years, our people have resisted the United States in various ways; because of this they have won the recognition of history. The hardest slap on the face the arch-Satan has received came from our great people.

Now that the Persian Gulf crisis has reached another stage through U.S. involvement, the Iranian people are ready to prove their ableness against this monster and to teach it another lesson. If the lessons of 15 Khordad [5 June], 17 Shahrivar [8 September], 22 Bahman [11 February], the lesson of failure in the Tabas desert, and the Lebanon lesson are not enough to teach the United States how to deal properly with peoples, then there is no harm in the Muslim revolutionary people of Iran, whom the United States knows very well, teaching it another lesson.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI continued: The devilish acts of the U.S. in the Persian Gulf and in the Lebanon affair are not separate from the U.S. presidential elections. However, the analyses and studies the CIA provides for the White House occupants which make them venture into this region are incorrect. The United States relies on the minds of Western analysts and the CIA without evaluating the readiness of our Muslim Iranian people and the peoples of the Islamic region to confront aggression. The United States is gradually throwing itself in a whirlwind, which it would not approach if it knew the repercussions.

It is clear to the Iranian people that the United States is the main cause of the tense situation in the Persian Gulf region and that Saudi rulers and Zionist rulers in Baghdad are only a tool in the hands of the Great Satan. During the aggressive Saddamist war, the Islamic Republic of Iran has proved its ability to cut off the hands of every aggressor. In this connection, there is no difference between Saudi rulers and 'Aflaqi rulers in Baghdad. If the situation warrants, the heroes of Islam are ready to do to Saddam's protectors what they did to Saddam himself.

The United States and its agents should learn that the Islamic Republic of Iran is now stronger than at any time before. If the United States wants to receive another heavy blow from the Islamic Republic in the Persian Gulf, then let it come here.

Iraqi Attempt To Move War Into Gulf Said Futile

GF091032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Unattributed commentary entitled "Saddam Is Terrified of Our Combatants' Operations" by the Central News Unit research group]

[Excerpts] The liberation of Khorramshahr opened up a grand turn of events in the history of the imposed war, and afterwards, world arrogance dictated to the ruling regime of Iraq basic tactics that would form the basis for changing the tactical war into a war of attrition. This war of attrition, created by the oppressive international economic and political embargo against the Islamic Republic of Iran, was meant to drag the Islamic Republic into a compromise and into an acceptance of imposed conditions in an imposed peace.

One of these tactics was to implement the experiences of the Zionists and the military advisers of the superpowers in setting up obstacles and barriers which could prevent all kinds of military penetration and victory in operations. Along the battle zone Saddam has been making use of all kinds of means which have been put at his disposal by the East and West.

The object of the tactic of setting up all these obstacles was to neutralize all of our operations on the battlefront. As a result of and in accordance with these tactics, the policy of converting the war into one of attrition and setting up a stance of oppression against the Islamic Republic was put into effect.

The Iraqi Ba'thists presented the war as a forgotten war on the fronts, and on the diplomatic scene they depicted it as a war of attrition. With these tactics they counted on changing the venue of the war from the battlefront to the conference table.

The Khaybar operations, the victory of the Majnun Islands, the liberation of a large part of Iraqi soil, and the use of military tactics by the Islamic warriors shattered the obstacle of barriers set up by the enemy. The basic tactic of Iraq in (?depending) on setting up barriers and removing battle in operations and fronts was neutralized and shattered. Saddam's mentors realized that the Islamic combatants have battered down the great barrier of obstacles and have the strength to attain another Khaybar victory in the future, and certainly to continue operations on an unlimited scale. The breaking down of barriers in the Khaybar operations, the conquest of the Majnun Islands, and most important of all, the safeguarding of the areas gained in spite of all pressures and attacks by Saddam — including the use of fires, chemical bombing, and hundreds of other military tactics — was the greatest harbinger for a victorious end to the war.

This phase — that is, the period since the conquest of the Majnun Islands and the victory of the Khaybar operations — is characterized by the military ineffectiveness of Saddam at the fronts, the plan to hit oil tankers in the Persian Gulf, and the expansion of the war into the Gulf. This means that Saddam is seeking to transform a limited crisis on the fronts to an all-encompassing crisis in the Persian Gulf. Here as well Saddam's fundamental objective is to take the outcome of the war from the fronts into wider spheres. In other words, Saddam and his associates and his mentors have become fully aware that if the fate of the war can be decided in operations, the Islamic Republic will see total victory and final defeat is what awaits Saddam — hence, all the efforts to create deviant ripples to pull the issue of the war out of the sphere of the operational areas and battlefronts and into the Gulf waters or into the cities, bombing civilians or making special threats. Even now, the tactics of an all-encompassing crisis cannot prevent the certain fate of Saddam.

KUNA: Offensive Postponed Until More Arms Arrive

LD111024 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0959 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Beirut, 11 Jun (KUNA) — Lebanon's *AN-NAHAR* reports today that Iran has postponed its expected offensive pending the arrival of sufficient arms and ammunition.

Quoting information received by official Lebanese quarters, the paper says that the forecast Iranian offensive on southern Iraqi areas has been postponed because of the great shortage of arms and ammunition, and that the government is awaiting the arrival of sufficient quantities of arms to begin the offensive, for which Iran has amassed tens of thousands of its men.

Guards Wary Renewed Offensive Would Cost Influence

GF091800 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] The extremist members of the Guards fear that a military victory by Army officers would result in a weakening of the Guards Corps, and that consequently the influence of the Army would grow in the organizations which make military decisions. Therefore, some of the members of the extremist Guards Corps, under the leadership of Reza'i, have decided that a renewed assault on Iraqi territory, using human-wave tactics, should be launched so that the influence and power of the Army would not grow.

Reports from inside the country say that Guards have so far been successful in converting some government personalities to their own point of view, but some of the mullahs, who are skeptical about the continuation of the war policy, have warned them that if the envisiged attack fails like the earlier attacks have, the Guards Corps, which still has more popularity than the Army, will have to withdraw before the Army and will have to hand over the fate of the war to the Army and to its supporters. Observers say that support for the Army is higher than any time before, and also that Army commanders are forced to show more regard toward those officers and noncommissioned officers who are against the war and to distant themselves from the mullahs.

National elements say that helplessness, uncertainty, and confusion in the regime has had grave effects on the war fronts, and that now the warmongering elements of the extremist Guards who are at the fronts have concluded that a victorious invasion seems to be only a myth and wishful thinking.

'Internal Unrest' Cause for Delay of Major Offensive

GF091630 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Following the callup of another group of Iranian young men for dispatch to the war fronts, which is fixed for 14 June, it was reported from Tehran that a renewed offensive will not take place unril at least the end of the current month. The Tehran regime faces growing differences and internal unrest, and because of the stand taken by the Army against the mullah idea of using the human waves again, it has reached a complete impasse. Army officers say that to begin a new offensive would be certain suicide.

Defecting Naval Officers Tally Country's Losses

GF101822 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Summary from poor reception] Nationalist elements in the Navy have revealed the names of nine [as heard] ships that were destroyed in the Iranian-Iraqi war as follows: [name indistinct], *Iran (Kharqani)*, *Iran Reshadat*, *Iran Shahadat*, *Iran-e Eslami*, *Iran (Jenan)*, *Iran-e (Ahadi)*, and the *Tabriz*. Captain Mohsen Farzaneh and Junior Lieutenant Mahmud Reza'i of the Iranian Navy, who have fled to the free world, held a press conference in Oman.

They said: The war has cost Iran 6 billion tumans. Captain Mohsen Farzaneh said that the oil tankers of big companies are not ready to enter Iranian waters, and hence the members of the Supreme Defense Council have been strongly berated by Khomeyni. The naval officers said: During the shah's time, the

Navy was a select vanguard of the Armed Forces, but after the revolution and with the inclusion of the Guards, that level could not be sustained. The exiled members of the Iranian Navy said that lately a complete unit of the Navy comprised of 100-200 persons was stationed on the one of the strategic islands at the mouth of the Straits of Hormuz, known as the Lesser Tunb Island. They attempted to flee when a group of Guards who were patrolling the area in a hovercraft became suspicious and occupied the island, but their presence did not continue for long. The Bandar 'Abbas naval base was informed of the incident via wireless communications and dispatched naval commandos to the scene; an armed conflict between the groups ensued, during which three persons were killed, but the Navy personnel were victorious. Following this incident, the mullahs had some naval officers executed on charges of holding anti-Islamic views. One of them was a young junior lieutenant named Foruhar.

The exiled captain added: Some high-ranking naval officers have fled to Amman using the destroyer *Tabarzin* and have asked the government of that country for political asylum. It should be recalled the destroyer *Tabarzin* had been hijacked in the early days of the Islamic Republic when it was traveling in international waters; that incident created quite a sensation.

Radio Nejat-e Iran: Guards, Navy Personnel Clash

GF091120 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] In clashes between a group of Navy personnel and Khomeyni's Guards on the island of Greater Tunb, 31 persons from the two sides were killed.

The correspondent of Radio Nejat-e Iran, in an exclusive report, said: The military base of Greater Tunb Island, which is occupied by some of Khomeyni's Guards, was recently put at the disposal of the Navy. When the Navy personnel and their commander set foot on this island, they encountered a volley of machinegun fire by the Khomeyni Guards. The correspondent of the Radio Nejat-e Iran added: As a result [words indistinct] were injured.

President Khamene'i Delivers Friday Prayers Sermon

LD081348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Sermon by Khamene'i, president and Friday imam of Tehran, at 8 June Friday prayer at Tehran University]

[Excerpts] In the second week of the blessed month of Ramadan, millions of our Muslim compatriots today held the political-religious Friday prayers ceremonies throughout the country. As in previous weeks, Tehran University and its nearby streets today witnessed the extensive presence of the Muslim and revolutionary people of Tehran in the glorious Friday prayers ritual. They held this eternal Muhammadan ritual under the imamate of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i.

At the beginning of the second sermon, referring to the recent crimes committed by the Iraqi-Zionist regime in Baneh, Dehloran, Dezful, Andimeshk, Gilan-e Gharb, and Nahavand, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Khamene'i offered his condolences on the martyrdom of beloved compatriots in these cities to the lord of the era [the hidden imam] — may God the most exalted hasten His noble advent — the imam of the nation, and compatriots, saying: These incidents are painful and tragic incidents. [words indistinct] these crimes; we shall avenge all the blood which has been shed.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Khamene'i added: The blows dealt by us upon Iraqi cities are surely 10 times what happened in Baneh. Previously, after we had announced we would retaliate in kind for the attacks by the Iraqi regime, in our reply to Iraq's blows we did not retaliate in kind [as heard]; but after the Baneh incident our retaliation in kind against the Iraqi regime was decisive and had few precedents. The Islamic Republic of Iran's officials consider themselves dutybound to avenge the blood of old men and women, children, and youths, and we shall avenge all this blood.

Addressing the compatriots who suffered in the recent bombings of the Iraqi-Zionist regime, as well as people of various strata, the Friday imam of Tehran said: As long as Saddam is in power we must expect such crimes. Even when the war had not yet started, such crimes were being committed by the Iraqi Ba'thist-Zionist regime. If we stop the war while Saddam exists, the Iraqi regime's crimes will continue.

Explaining the crimes committed by the Iraqi regime in its treatment of that country's Kurds, the Friday imam of Tehran said: We have ordered our pilots to be careful so that the Iraqi Kurdish people do not suffer any harm; but the Iraqi regime's attitude towards that country's Kurdish people could not be worse. How can one expect that a regime from whose crimes the people of Kirkuk and Rawanduz in Iraq are not immune will not attack the people of Baneh and our other border cities? All the region's people will be in peace and comfort only when the regime of Saddam and his aides is no more. As long as they are in power, the region definitely will not see any peace.

Explaining the conspiracies hatched to eliminate the role of Islam in the 15 Khordad [5 June] uprising, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Khamene'i, said: The role of the people's Islamic faith and motivation in the revolution is being ignored by the enemies of the revolution. Islamic intellectuals and writers, you must be aware that there are anti-Islamic hands trying to distort our revolution and to eliminate the role of Islam in this revolution.

Referring to America's provocations in the region, the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council said: We have adopted our position regarding the Persian Gulf. The Iraqi Ba'thist regime laid a trap for the region's reactionaries in the Persian Gulf, and unfortunately they were caught in the trap. It was expected that the Persian Gulf region's governments would confront the issue wisely, but that did not happen, and we are especially surprised at Saudi Arabia.

Dragging the war from land borders to maritime borders, which stems from the Iraqi regime's disappointment, was intended to

benefit that country in several ways. By dragging the war to the Persian Gulf, Iraq thought it could dissuade us from a war on land borders and that it could heave a sigh of relief; this was because Iraq has received heavy blows from our combatants on land borders and continues to do so.

The blows received by Iraq from Iran in the Kordestan region are completely unprecedented. The people of Kordestan welcomed the combatants of Islam everywhere with open arms. In the course of the Qa'em Al-e Mohammad operations the heaviest blows were dealt at America's mercenaries in the region; a number of the Monafeqin [members of Mojahedin-e Khalq organization] leaders were killed and another group arrested. In any case, Iraq is very vulnerable to this issue. In the Basra region, Amarah and Baghdad, the main Iraqi cities, are under threat. The Iraqi regime also has invested a great deal in the northern regions of the country in order to pretend that it supports Kurds, but it was not successful. It has plotted the same conspiracies in Iranian Kordestan, but all its designs were foiled, and in spite of all the money and arms it gave to bands in Kordestan we witnessed how the Kurdish brothers were present on the scene at the time of the elections and demonstrations.

The chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, explaining Iraq's conspiracy to extend the war to the Persian Gulf, said:

[Begin Khamene'i recording] Iraq felt that if it extended the war to the Persian Gulf, then Persian Gulf regimes such as the Saudi and Kuwaiti Governments, as well as others, would unwittingly and unwisely get involved in the war. Then Iran, the Islamic Republic, would face a change and, instead of facing Iraq alone, would have to face the region's governments. This was a trap set for the region's governments. Regrettably, the region's governments fell into this trap; they were deceived.

From the very beginning the Iraqis wished to present the war as a war between Arabs and non-Arabs. They said that this is a war between the Arabs and the Persians. However, it was clear that this was not true. There were and still are many among the Arab regimes and nations who defended us, who stood by us. This applies to both the Arab governments and more so to the Arab nations, even the Iraqi nation.

As for our people who became the target of Iraqi aggression, there were also our Arab brothers and sisters in Khuzestan, who suffered the most harm, the most damage, the severest blows, and the worst of the aggression. So how can one refer to this as a war between Arabs and Persians? At any rate, they failed to prove this. As a result, they decided to set Iran against the Arab governments in the Persian Gulf. Consequently, they embarked upon attacking our oil tankers, realizing that such an act would not remain unanswered. Obviously, the Islamic Republic Government could not remain indifferent to the export of its own oil.

The issue and export of oil is vital for us. Our risen and combative nation cannot stand by while its legitimate, unequivocal, and vital rights are violated by the Iraqi regime in a bullying and ruffian manner; it cannot remain silent. This is impossible. An Iran unable to export its oil undoubtedly will not allow those stopping it to export their own. When Iran sees that its oil routes are becoming insecure, it will not permit those responsible for this to use the same routes for the comings and goings of their own oil tankers, thus carrying on their own daily oil trade. Naturally, the Iranian nation and government as well as the Iranian officials will not permit some countries, through cooperation and mutual assistance, to stop the export of our oil and then make up for the sale of our oil quota as well, thus amassing more riches, while forcing us to face an impasse and difficulties.

It was clear that should any action be taken against our oil tankers, then we would stand up to and deal all the necessary blows to Iraq, to all those serving Iraq, helping Iraq and supporting it in its action. [shouts of approval]

Needless to say, there was one condition under which America was satisfied to see the war extended to the Persian Gulf. If America were not to get directly involved. America is strongly avoiding a confrontation against the Islamic Republic in the Persian Gulf; it is avoiding being harmed and does not want to see its planes crashing in the Persian Gulf waters, to see its pilots killed, or to see the kamikaze and non-kamikaze assaults by our combative forces in retaliation. Consequently, the United States does not want to engage in adventurism against the Islamic Republic in the Persian Gulf. However, it did wish to see a confrontation in the Persian Gulf, provided its own hands were not involved in the war. Meanwhile, it wanted to see the reactionary regimes in the region, fearing for their own thrones, grow more dependent on America, coming under its umbrella, as the weak do who, as soon as a climate of fear is created, hang on to the coattails of the strong.

Obviously, America welcomes the idea of having the region's regimes feel that the Islamic Republic poses a threat for them; that it threatens their crowns and thrones; that it threatens their interests, so that they must attach themselves to America. Under such circumstances, America would take advantage of the situation, pocketing their petrodollars and, in return, supplying them with Stinger missiles, other types of missiles, various types of aircraft, as well as its goods and manufacturing products, thus, emptying their pockets and filling up its own. America welcomes this.

Having said that, it ought to be pointed out that America was not uninterested in Iraq's adventurism. However, the ones who will suffer most in the midst of all these are the region's reactionary regimes.

It is quite natural that America's aid cannot serve as a guarantee for the reactionary regimes in the region. It is the Islamic Republic of Iran that the region's regimes must live with, get to know, and with which they must come to terms. It is the Islamic Republic of Iran which owns the most extensive shores and airspace in the Persian Gulf.

We are a big country, we are a big nation; we are bigger than the other nations of the region combined. Our shores in the Persian Gulf are longer than the length of their shores combined. Our resources are greater than all of theirs, and they know well that we have certain facilities that they lack. Knowing this, they are very fearful of these facilities. This is the situation of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

We are not threatening, either. The world radios and propagandists have mistakenly instilled in the region's reactionaries the idea that Iran opposes them. No, we do not oppose you, gentlemen. We do not want to fight Saudi Arabia; we do not want to fight Kuwait; we do not want to fight Qatar, Bahrain, and the others. We have nothing to do with them. We have no reason to stop our struggles against America and Israel, which are the source of corruption and the cause of all calamities, and then fight these others. However, this is conditional on their refusal to engage in the conflict.

Unfortunately, these regimes have failed to live up to the wisdom we expected from them. We expected Saudi Arabia to feel that Saddam's survival would not serve its interests, that being involved in this war would not serve their interests. Why should the Persian Gulf regimes get involved in the war? The point is that it would be detrimental to them for Saddam to survive, for he would continue to bully and blackmail them and to exert more pressure on them.

However, should Saddam be removed, their involvement in the war would still be detrimental to them. Why is it that they want to distribute the losses caused by the war among themselves and Saddam? Why is it that they want to share the countless misdeeds and crimes which have made Saddam unacceptable to us? We continue to give this advice to our neighbor governments in the Persian Gulf, despite the fact that they have committed a big mistake and attacked on Islamic aircraft in the airspace of the Persian Gulf. The Americans have stated that they assisted them, although the Americans wish to pretend that they are not involved in the conflict. To encourage Saudi Arabia, they said they had helped, although it is possible that it was America which took the initial step, while giving the credit to Saudi Arabia so as to get it more involved in the conflict and, consequently, to increase its fear. Nevertheless, despite their mistake — and one must say that we take mistakes very seriously when they stem from hostility, for we shall not leave unanswered any blow our enemy deals upon us; even if we do not respond to it more severely, we will at least retaliate in kind — we suggest to the Persian Gulf regimes that they abandon their obstinacy.

What is this deed? Why do they encourage the Iraqi regime to attack oil tankers. Why? Naturally, if our oil tankers and the tankers loading at the Khark terminal are threatened, we try to see who is responsible. If it is solely Iraq, then the matter is between Iraq and ourselves, and we will deal the necessary blow to Iraq in an appropriate manner. However, if it is not Iraq, if Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and others help Iraq, then naturally we cannot reamin indifferent. We shall have to strike at those confronting us; and this we shall do. [shouts of: God is great, death to America and the hypocrites]

We have this specific proposal; and this is something the Iranian nation should also know. The stance of the Islamic Republic and all the country's officials is logical. Against the bellicosity and insidious situation Iraq has brought about in the Persian Gulf we have something logical to say. We are asking the Persian Gulf regimes to choose one of two options. You have done so many favors for Iraq; you have given it so much money, so many arms, so many loans; you have sold its oil. You who are uneasy about the tension in the Persian Gulf, and say so: Apply pressure on warmongering Iraq and try to end this state of tension. This is what we have to say. This is the first and the most logical proposal we can make.

You who are uneasy about the tension in the Persian Gulf should ask who is responsible for it. The answer is Iraq, and you know it — everyone knows. Let us forget about the UN Security Council which, influenced by U.S. pressure and that of other powers, not to mention petrodollars, disgraced itself forever and failed to name the true offender. However, this is a fact known to the [words indistinct] in the region; the countries and regimes of the region know who the warmonger is in the Persian Gulf, who initiated the entire situation. You who know this should apply pressure on the warmonger and prevent it from fanning the flames, from continuing with its actions and its attacks. Once this is achieved, the conflict in the Persian Gulf will end.

Now, if you are unable to do this, if you realize that Saddam is so ungrateful as to refuse to accept your suggestion despite all the service you render him, if you notice that he refuses to stop his warmongering, thus threatening your interests, then stop assisting Iraq. Refuse to make your ports available to Iraq; refuse to provide your money to Iraq; stop giving propaganda support to Iraq. Remove yourselves from the war; then it would be a matter between us and Iraq. Then we will leave you alone.

This is our suggestion, a logical and comprehensible one. However, if this obstinacy continues, if the region's regimes refuse to accept a just statement, if they refuse to assess correctly the resources, the power, and the might of the Islamic Republic, as well as the power of decision and will of a revolutionary and risen people, then we shall reserve the right to act most decisively against all those confronting us. [Shouts of: Khomeyni is great and the leader; death to America; death to the Soviet Union; and death to Israel] [end recording]

Khamene'i Grateful for People's Support

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[Text] In response to messages of support from various strata of the nation for the firm stands taken by President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, to counter any aggression in the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz in a rapid and relentless manner, the public relations office of the President's office issued a statement expressing its gratitude to all hojjat ol-Eslams, Friday and congregational leaders, the country's officials, revolutionary foundations, Islamic institutions, public and departmental employees, and factory workers, as well as the various strata of the people. Gratitude is expressed for their support through letters, telegrams, and other means, in which the people have announced their readiness to fight plunderers and global arrogance.